TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836 | TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923 | EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 6

ARM CREDITS TO BE PASSED BEFORE MAR. 4

th Capper and Lenroot Bills Approved by Senate; Strong Bill to Be Passed.

With the passage by the senate of
h the Capper and Lenroot bills,
form of agricultural credits legis-
lon which will be enacted at this
sion is now fairly certain. While
ne changes will be made in the
use there is little reason to doubt
t the essential features of both
Capper and Lenroot bills will be
proved.

A third measure relating to rural
dits likely to be enacted at this
sion, is the Strong bill, amending
federal farm loan act, recently
ported from the house committee
banking and currency. This bill
kes administrative amendments
ired by the farm loan board and
farm organizations.

Other agricultural relief bills pend-
before congress have little chance
favorable action at this session.

What Program Means.

The composite program as likely to
enacted into law at this session,
rough the medium of the Capper,
nroot and Strong bills embraces
following:

—Increased facilities for agricul-
e through the existing federal re-
ve system are provided both in the
pper and Lenroot bills. The federal
erve act is amended by inceasing
m six months to nine months the
ximum maturity of agricultural
per eligible for rediscount at the
eral reserve banks.

To encourage state banks in agri-
tural communities to come into
federal reserve system provision
made for reducing the minimum
ital necessary in the smaller towns
er certain conditions and it is also
de possible for member banks to
eive as much as 9 per cent in-
d of a maximum of 6 per cent on
stock held by them in federal re-
e banks.

Personal Credits Provided.

—So-called personal credits as
inguished from land mortgages
provided by the Lenroot bill
ough proposed new farm credits
partment of the present 12 federal
d banks of the farm loan system.
The new farm credits departments,
ich do not interfere in any way
h the land mortgage business of
her the 12 land banks or the joint
k land banks which are author-
d by the present law, are author-
d to discount for any national
nk, state bank or co-operative
rketing associations, notes or
er obligations, proceeds of which
e been used in the first instance
an agricultural purpose or for the
sing, breeding, fattening or mar-
ing of live stock.

Loans may be made directly only
co-operative associations. Such
ns or discounts must have a ma-
ity at the time they are made or
counted of not less than six
nths nor more than three years.

The government is to subscribe an
tial capital of $5,000,000 for the
w department for each of the 12
d banks. This capital may be in-
ased to as much as $15,000,000,
the total capital for the 12 banks
limited to $120,000,000.

Additional funds may be obtained
the land banks by the issuance of
entures up to ten times the
ount of the capital and surplus.

—Usefulness of the land mortgage
partment of the existing federal
d banks of the farm loan system
increased under provision of the
pper and Strong bills. The Capper
l includes a provision increasing
m $10,000 to $25,000 the maxi-
m loan which may be made by the
sting land banks to any borrower.
The Strong bill contains a similar
ovision in somewhat different form
d also provides a new method for
e election of directors of the fed-
l land banks, better facilities for
king of loans in localities where
rrowers have not formed national
m loan associations, and also pro-
les for the issuance in such a form
to make them somewhat more at-
ctive to investors.

Minimum Capital $250,000.

—Formation of privately financed
ricultural credit corporations
der the supervision of the control-
of the currency is provided by the
pper bill. The corporations, in-
nded primarily to provide for the
ecial needs of the live stock indus-
in the West, must have a mini-
um capital of $250,000.

Such corporations may be formed
ywhere, and it is the expectation
at western live stock loan com-
nies, now operated without gov-
nmental supervision, will take ad-
ntage of the opportunity provided
obtain a federal charter. The cor-
rations may make advances or dis-
unt obligations based on agricul-
ral products and live stock, the
ns being limited to periods of
ree years.

These corporations may issue de-
ntures, but without the tax exempt
ivilege accorded to debentures of
e governmental land banks. Pro-

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FRENCH CAN'T SAY IT WITH MUSIC IN SULLEN RUHR AREA

French occupation of the Coblenz area will not be accompanied by music as was the case during American control. As soon as the doughboys kicked the Coblenz mud from their departing feet the hotel proprietors clamped down the lids on the pianos and threw the keys into the well-known Rhine.

The action is regarded by the French as a retaliation measure against the Ruhr occupation. The surmise is entirely correct as "silent salons" were decided on by the hotel men the first day of the Ruhr advance but they delayed action so the Americans could sing 'Good Bye, Forever" to the frauleins. When the keys of the pianos and talking machines could not be found their polished surfaces were adorned with rusty chains and padlocks.

The French hate to eat and drink in silence so they are giving the hotels a wide berth and frequenting coffee houses and cafes which are going full tilt. They say the German proprietors "must open up hearts, eyes and pianos."

The crisis is accentuated by a proposed strike of locksmiths. The underpaid musicians are hoping the French will put the hotels under army control in order to compel the proprietors to provide music with meals.

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TAX LOOPHOLES BEING CLOSED

House Passes Amendments Suggested by Mellon to Nip Wealthy.

Without a record vote the house last week passed the first of a series of amendments in the existing tax law designed to close up what Secretary Mellon has described as avenues availed by the wealthy to escape federal taxation.

Under the terms of the amendment gains made through the exchange of stocks, bonds and other investment securities for securities of a similar kind would be made subject to taxation. The treasury secretary wrote congress that many brokerage houses in New York had made it a practice to effect such exchanges for customers at the end of the taxable years and Representative Green, Republican, Iowa, in charge of the bill, estimated that through this means the government had been losing from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year.

A committee amendment presented by Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee, and adopted, 52 to 29, would provide that no tax could be imposed in the case of exchange of land unless a profit were realized in cash. This amendment met with strong opposition on the floor. Representative Garner, Texas, ranking Democrat on the committee, charged that after the committee had acted in his absence on the original bill as approved by the treasury, Fordney had "rushed back to Washington" from Michigan, "upset" the work of the majority and got his amendment approved.

Fordney, in reply, declared that his amendment was designed to remove any ambiguity in the proposed change of the law and had been approved by Secretary Mellon and other treasury officers.

Child Gamblers Caught at Play

Juvenile voices piping:

"Two cents on the black; a penny on the red," led New York detectives to a miniature Monto Carlo just around the corner from public school No. 89.

There, in an out-of-the-way candy store, they found a group of youngsters, surging around a humming roulette wheel and wagering their hoarded coppers on the gyrations of its vari-colored border. Three men, bankers of the game, were arrested after 2,458 pennies had been found in the "losers" compartment of the machine.

GRAIN FUTURES RULE APPEALED

Judge Says Dealings on Crops Is Legal; Many Watching Case.

Appeal has been taken by the state of Kansas in an equity suit of wide-spread importance nvolving the validity of transactions in contracts for grain for future delivery, says information received here.

The appeal is from the decision of Judge W. G. Fairchild in the Reno county district court at Hutchinson Jan. 5, that transactions in contracts for future delivery of grain under the practice of legitimate grain exchanges is valid. This includes the practice of offsetting contracts prior to delivery date. The Kansas statute under which suit was brought, prohibits transactions in futures, where there is no intent to make bona-fide delivery. Judge Fairchild refused to grant an injunction holding there had been no law violation in the conduct of the offices involved.

John R. Mauff, secretary of the Chicago board of trade says wide-spread attempts have been made in the last three years at Washington and at the capitals of the great grain states, to place similar legislation on the statute books.

"For several years," said Mauff, "grain farmers all over the country have been insistently told by those who would exploit them, that trading in futures was gambling, pure and simple, and the farmer was robbed in consequence. The result of the appeal from Judge Fairchild's decision will be watched with intense interest by farmers grain dealers and politicians."

The defendants in the suit at Hutchinson were the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. of Chicago, and four other grain companies with private wires into branches in Kansas. The suit sought to oust the private wires from the state.

Governors Asked to Fight Lynching

Eighty-one Southern educators have issued a public plea to governors and legislators, as well as to citizens, "to exert their influence constantly and actively in condemnation of the form of lynching," and to enact, if necessary, and "to enforce persistently such laws as will put a stop to this species of lawlessness."

Of the signers seven are state superintendents of education, seven are presidents of state universities, 18 are presidents of state technical or normal colleges, 25 are presidents of privately endowed universities or colleges and 24 are college professors.

Alice Thinks More Gospel and Less Law Will Destroy "Divorce Evil"

"More gospel and less law."

This is the rule Miss Alice Robertson, congresswoman from Oklahoma, offers for ridding the country of the "divorce evil."

"You can't stop 'hasty and foolish marriages' or prevent divorce by legislation," she said, in voicing strenuous opposition to the Capper bill for a new federal marriage and divorce law. "That measure is un-American."

Miss Robertson doesn't believe any change can be brought about in marriage customs "with one fell stroke" until "our young people have a full and comprehensive realization of what marriage means."

Devolves Upon Parents.

This, she thinks, can be accomplished only by proper and adequate home training and by keeping "boys and girls more under the guide and influence of parents."

"Teach our boys and girls the doctrines of love, as set forth in the Bible, and we'll have less of these hasty, ill-conceived marriages with subsequent divorces."

Much of the blame for the present tendency toward youthful marriages Miss Robertson placed on mothers.

"Girls, and to a lesser degree, boys, are not given proper home discipline," she said. "There is too much 'flippancy' and not enough of the serious mother-daughter relationships of a few years ago. Many girls are not under the guide and counsel of their mother as they should be."

This is typified, she said, in the numerous runaway marriages.

Would Prohibit Divorce.

Emphatically Miss Robertson denounced divorce. If it were possible she would prohibit divorce. She pointed out South Carolina had the "right code, for divorces are not permitted there."

With some hesitancy Miss Robertson offered what she believed a guide that would solve the divorce problem, once and for all time, without law, which "anyway will not provide a remedy."

"Let the young couples, at the wedding ceremony, agree never to get angry at the same time. If they do that and keep their word there will be no more divorces."

Then when she had given these pertinent observations on marriage and divorce problems confronting the country she turned abruptly and with a quizzical smile, asked:

"Why do you ask an 'old maid' about marriage?"

PLAN TO FUND DEBT ENGLAND OWES FINISHED

Congress Must Approve of Scheme Evolved by American and British Debt Commissions.

The plan for funding Great Britain's war-time debt to the United States was completed last week by final action of the American debt funding commission, in conference with Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador.

President Harding then prepared a statement to congress asking for approval of the British debt funding settlement negotiated by the American and British debt commissioners.

In conformity with previous announcements the plan contemplates final extinguishment of the debt in 62 years with interest rates fixed at 3 per cent for the first 10 years from Dec. 15, 1922, and 3½ per cent thereafter together with a fixed schedule of amortization payments approximating an average of 1½ per cent of the principal.

The annual installments are scheduled to begin with a payment of $23,000,000 this year, but the British government is given the right to make the annual payments in three-year periods instead of every 12 months.

To Change Security.

The amount of the annual payments will progressively increase until in the 62nd year the payment will be $17,000,000 and the total of all payments will aggregate the total principal of the debt.

Great Britain will begin retirement ment of the debt with a cash payment of $4,128,085.74, leaving the principal of the debt at $4,600,000,000 on which the rate of 3 per cent interest will apply retoractive to Dec. 15, last.

Interest payments will be due due June 15 and December 15, or semi-annually, on the unpaid balance thereafter.

The present securities of the British government held by the United States will be superseded by British internal bonds which will be held in the treasury.

The right is reserved Great Britain to retire any additional amount of the bonds her position permits, provided notice of 90 days is given the American government.

As a further liberalizing provision, the American government grants to Great Britain the right to defer payment of one-half of the interest payments during the first five years and to consolidate it with the principal. British internal bonds will be issued to cover such deferred payments.

May Buy U. S. Bonds.

Any payment of interest or principal may be made in United States [illegible] bonds of issues [illegible] April 6, 1917, or the American war-time issues.

This provision allows Great Britain to enter the American markets and purchase American government bonds at the most opportune times, according to an official view, and will aid not only in sustaining par or near par quotations on the American issues of bonds and other treasury securities as they may be issued but will act as a stabilizer of exchange between Great Britain and the United States.

The principal of the debt when the funding arrangement becomes operative, will be $4,604,218,085.74.

This includes $4,074,818,358.44 in the principal of the several loans made under the liberty bonds acts permitting the extension of financial aid to America's assets in the war, together with $629,836,106.99 in accrued interest less payments totaling $100,000,000 made by the British last October and November on the interest total.

Outlaw Admiral Sells Red Fleet

Admiral Stark, formerly commander of the Russian Far East naval forces, is selling the remnants of the Russian Pacific fleet, Soviet advices say. The Moscow government has proclaimed him an outlaw and notified foreign governments the sales will not be recognized.

It is stated the ships will be subject to seizure if the Soviets ever lay hands upon them. Admiral Stark, officers and command were offered amnesty if they surrendered before the end of 1922, but doubting the sanctity of Bolshevist assurances, he is alleged to have sold the gunboat Manchuria and the transport Okhotsk to Japan.

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NEAR EAST PEACE CONFERENCE FAILS; TURKS WON'T SIGN PACT

RUHR ISOLATION COMPLETED BY FRENCH FORCES

Population, Except Industrialists and Magnates, Becomes More Docile as Rail Strike Breaks.

The temper of the population in the Ruhr occupied area appears to be undergoing a change, although the industrialists and the important magnates are as unalterably opposed as ever to any co-operation with the French and Belgians.

Not only have the railway workers resumed their jobs at Cologne, Coblenz, Treves and Ludwigshafen, as well as on some of the Ruhr lines, but the Schutzpolizei at Dusseldorf have refused to obey Berlin's orders that they ignore the French officers, and continue to salute them.

The closing the Dortmund gateway, the only remaining unit into unoccupied Germany, was undertaken by the French last week upon the receipt of instructions from Paris to complete the isolation of the Ruhr.

This step, which translates into action the decision of the French and Belgian governments to shut off the coal and coke supplies from the rest of the Reich, follows quickly the assumption of the customs control by the allies, and leaves the Ruhr completely at the disposal of the occupying forces,

The order prohibiting the export of coal and coke from the Ruhr to unoccupied Germany has been in force since Feb. 1. The French announce that should Germany fail to come to terms the interdiction upon exports will be extended to steel, iron and other manufactured articles now permitted to enter Germany.

Germans Resume Jobs.

German members of the international commission at Bad Ems in the Coblenz area, who have been working with the allied experts in issuing export licenses, quit work, but when Paul Tirard, the French Rhineland commissioner, accepted their resignations and announced that he would fill their places with French and Belgian functionaries, the Germans reconsidered and remained on duty.

In Witten, where the restaurant and hotel keepers have been refusing to serve food or drinks to French officers and soldiers, the situation has completely changed. No discrepancy is now shown toward the forces of occupation.

The improvement in the relations before the foreign authorities and the populace is confined to the working classes and to the small tradesmen and shopkeepers. The French authorities believe that they have a long and bitter fight to wage, but hope to bring Berlin to terms and force the surrender of the magnates.

General Payot, who is operating several of the important railway lines for the French, says he is in a position to feed the civilian population and will soon be able to transport coal to France. Food trains are already moving into districts where the railway strike is still effective.

To Arrange Feeding.

General Payot said his forces now were sufficiently organized to insure the feeding of the civil population and that within a few days he would be able to undertake the transportation of reparation coal to France. Payot is operating the railroad from Duisburg through Recklinghausen to Lunen, along the northern boundary of the occupation zone, and also the line from Dusseldorf through Werden to Essen and Dortmund, with a branch to Hattingen. The general added that the lines he was operating were now working 50 per cent of normal.

Major General Henry T. Allen, who commanded the American forces in occupied Germany recently withdrawn, has been directed by the state department in Washington to discontinue immediately his unofficial relations with the Rhineland high commission.

Japanese Capital Third Largest

Tokyo has a population of 5,164,000 people and an area of 161.1 square miles. Tokyo comes third among the cities of the world, with a million and a half more people than Paris or Berlin. New York ranks second and Lodon first. In olden times Tokyo was called Yedo, and was a fishing village.

Lincoln and His Family

Lincoln's Family

—Copyright Pacific and Atlantic Photos.

THIS picture of Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and their two children was made while Lincoln was in the White House. The great liberator's birthday on Feb. 12 means much to the American citizen who loves his country and knows what Lincoln did for Americans.

Poverty of "Honest Abe" Revealed by Musty Ledger Found in Old Office

Rats in the old law office of Abraham Lincoln led to the discovery in Springfield, Ill., of musty, molded documents which open a new insight into the life and character of "Honest Abe."

It was here that Lincoln lived and worked and struggled up to fame. With the story of each historic spot goes a tale of some important period in his life, and the rats in the old law office dug up the information that he was sorely pressed for money during his debates with Stephen A. Douglas in the senatorial campaign of 1858.

Paul Boose, a 15-year-old high school boy, discovered the latest Lincoln documents while setting traps for rats in a store room above the shoe shop of B. H. Leurs & Sons. The store room was once the office of Abraham Lincoln, lawyer. It was there he wrote his first inaugural address.

Old Store Ledger Found.

In those days the room beneath was occupied by the general store of Clark M. Smith, Lincoln's brother-in-law. Covered with dust in a corner of the room, young Boose found Smith's store ledger for 1858. The account of Abaham Lincoln had been tansferred on Feb. 1, 1858, from a former ledger. On that date Lincoln owed the store $249,93. He had paid $8.26 on account.

In the midst of the campaign with Douglas, the ledger shows Lincoln frequently found it necessary to go to Smith for cash. Fuel bills had to be paid. Cash advancements recorded along with bills for merchandise ranged from $1.75 to $40. Several of the items were for firewood.

The debt side of the ledger extends over three years. When the account was balanced on Dec. 31, 1858, the bill amounted to $556,18. Lincoln had a credit of $19.46.

Strenuous Year for Abe.

It was a strenuous year in both politics and finance, but on Feb. 15, 1859, the campaign over, the income at the Lincoln law office was sufficient to permit Mr. Lincoln to pay $129 on account, leaving a balance of $407.72. Less than a month later, on March 12, 1859, the account was paid in full.

B. H. Leurs, for 50 years proprietor of the shoe store, began clerking in the Smith store a few years after Lincoln went to the White House. Entries in the ledger were made by John S. Condell, who later became Smith's partner and whose handwriting Mr. Leurs readily recognized.

Fifty Million Bu. of Spuds Wasted

About 50,000,000 bushels, or more than 11 per cent of last year's record crop of white potatoes were wasted or consumed on farms or left undug, the department of agriculture announced.

Heavy production resulted in prices which made it unprofitable for many farmers to dig their crop.

In the 35 late potato states, which produced 422,122,000 bushels, or 93.5 per cent of the country's crop, stocks on Jan. 1, 1923, were estimated at 125,290,000 bushels, or 35,267,000 bushels more than on hand Jan. 1, 1922, while production was 84,142,000 bushels more than the 1921 crop.

Bull Spoils Party for Lloyd George

Lloyd George and his family, together with Lord Birkenhead and other notables, witnessed a display of fighting bulls at the Algeciras ranch of the Gallardo brothers, near Gibraltar.

The entertainment was not an actual bull fight, but it had a rather sensational ending. A herd of young bulls bred for the ring was turned loose on a broad plain. The animals were baited with capes by men mounted and afoot, and while the action was at its height, one bull escaped. He charged the spectators and a general stampede followed. Everyone succeeded in reaching the line of automobiles bordering the field, and the bull was made captive. Lloyd George was photographed in the midst of a group of Spanish beauties who wore their national costumes.

France Monument Bill Introduced

Erection of a series of monuments to mark the American battle line in France would be undertaken under the terms of a bill introduced by Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee, which has had the proposal under consideration for several months.

The bill provides for a commission of seven members to serve without compensation in developing the plan, which must be approved by the National Fine Arts commission. Ten thousand pounds of bronze from captured war material would be used in the monuments.

UPSETS TRUCK LOAD OF NITROGLYCERIN

Charged with having been intoxicated and having driven recklessly a truck loaded with 80 quarts of nitroglycerin with which he had started to the Butler county oil fields, T. M. McChargue was in jail in Kansas. The truck was upset and the cans containing the explosives scattered over the road.

ANGORA ENVOYS TURN DOWN ALLIED OFFERS

Turkish Nationalists at Lausanne Refuse to Be Responsible for Old Ottoman Regime's Debts.

The European statesmen have failed to restore peace in the Near East and the conference called for this purpose definitely collapsed Feb. 4. after desperate efforts to save it—efforts which were continued up to the very moment Lord Curzon's train left.

Never in the history of political conference were such amazing scenes witnessed as marked the tragic end of the negotiations which extended over almost a year.

Practically the whole diplomatic world ran after Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, trying to induce him to sign the treaty, but Mustapha Kemal's favorite general, with gentle smile, was immovable.

He said "no" to all—Americans, British, French and Italians.

The American representatives, Ambassador Child, Joseph Grew and Rear Admiral Bristol, called upon him after the break, in an endeavor to save the conference, and Lord Curzon delayed his departure for half an hour in the hope that Ismet Pasha would change his mind, but all in vain.

Reject All Contracts.

The conference failed because the Turks refused to accept the clauses concerning the future economic regime in Turkey, and, to some extent, because they would not accept the allied formula dealing with judicial guarantees for foreigners, which were to replace the existing extra-territorial privileges.

Briefly, the Turks wanted to strike from the treaty all clauses binding them to recognize contracts and concessions granted by the old Ottoman empire.

They maintain that they should be left free to study these questions and, if necessary, reopen negotiations concerning them with the interested countries and peoples.

They could not, they said, accept the burden imposed upon the new Angora government by the old Turkish regime, which had handed out concessions right and left in the form of capitulations. They insisted that vast concessions had been granted without fair return and they wanted the right to revise them.

The Turks agreed to a formula whereby foreign legal advisers would be appointed to reframe the legal code and be empowered to receive complaints from foreigners that law was unjustly administered, but insisted that the advisers be selected, not by The Hague permanent court of international justice, but by neutral countries which had not participated in the great war.

Ismet Is Obdurate.

They absolutely declined to give the advisers control over all arrests of foreigners or domiciliary searches, maintaining this was a violation of their sovereignty. Further concessions as to economic and judicial affairs were submitted to Ismet Pasha at the last moment by the allies, but he remained obdurate and declared that Turkey could not sign such a treaty.

In a formal report to the allies the Turks pointed out that there was an agreement on 80 per cent of the articles of the treaty and recommended the signing of the treaty based on questions already settled and leaving the others for future negotiations. To them the fundamentals of peace appeared to have been attained.

NO TAX LEVY NOR POLITICS WORRY ISLAND

Only Crime in Two Years Is Theft by Woman; Plenty of Liquor There.

A modern Utopia where no taxes are paid, with no politics, food in abundance, no pests, no paupers, plenty of intoxicating liquor but no drunkenness, is Norfolk Island, shown by the picture of the land drawn by Major General Parnell, its administrator, on a visit to Sydney.

General Parnell said that during his two years' administration the only serious crime committed on the island was the theft by a woman of some money from the cable station. Intoxicating liquor is issued from bond by the administrator and there is never a case of drunkenness among the 800 inhabitants. Most of these are descendants of the mutineers of his majesty's ship Bounty.

The residents are very contented, living on their own farms, although very few make more than 100 pounds a year, General Parnell said. Food is plentiful but the people appear to lack initiative. The people are governed under laws of their own making and the commonwealth grants 3500 pounds annually for administrative expenses. One-third of this amount is absorbed in the public school expenses.

While the residents do not pay taxes, all male inhabitants between the ages of 21 and 55 years are required to work for 15 days each year in constructing roads, piers or other public works. Those unable to do this are called upon to pay three pounds.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

AFTER MANY weeks of pulling and hauling and jockeying for advantage the Lausanne peace conference has collapsed. At this writing there seems to be no hope for it. Whether the alternative is war is another question.

The Turks have refused to sign the treaty prepared for them, and not everybody will blame them for their refusal. Like many another peace conference the Lausanne meeting developed sharp points, questions upon which there could be no agreement without sacrifices, and sacrifices are not in vogue, it seems, either among nations or men.

As a result of the failure war is possible, if not probable. Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, told newspaper correspondents Monday that Turkey had no desire to resume hostilities with either Greece or Great Britain as a result of the collapse of negotiations.

Armies Face to Face.

Notwithstanding the Turk's announcement of disinclination to resume war the British and Turkish armies were facing each other in Asia Minor, and Greek army commanders in western Thrace were ordered to be on their guard against Turkish attacks. It was reported that Greece has approximately 70,000 soldiers massed in Thrace against about 15,000 Turks.

Then will there be war? Nobody can guess accurately. Apparently there is no great anxiety for it. The countries concerned seem to have had about enough of that sort of thing. Nevertheless it would take only a spark to start a conflagration.

Richard Washburn Child, America's unofficial observer at the Lausanne conference, who has worked faithfully to bring about a peaceful settlement of questions involved, remained on the scene after adjournment, with the hope of preventing a resumption of hostilities. He had a good influence during the conference. More power to him.

A Few Killed in Ruhr.

France's occupation of the Ruhr Valley is getting to be an old story.

Monday brought the report that nine Germans were killed by French soldiers during rioting, but the story was not confirmed. Not strange, if true. It would be remarkable if such clashes were avoided.

The French are finding excuses for occupying more territory. They are meeting sullen passive resistance, but probably no more than could be expected. They claim to have met with more or less success since they invaded the valley but the world is not applauding. It is possible in America to find almost any kind of opinion of France's action against her neighbor-enemy. Some blame her, some think she is doing the right thing, and some say: "Go it, old woman; go it, bear."

World Peace Not Near.

There is this certainty about the French invasion—it has contributed nothing to the peace of the world. So far as France and Germany are directly concerned there is no prospect of peace.

No prophet can foresee the time when two unfriendly bulldogs can live within growling distance of each other and remain amiable. France and Germany are not going to keep sweet in this generation, and there is a possibility that they will draw others into their affairs.

Just now Trotsky is talking of a war in May. In Trotsky's case much may depend upon the weather, but he would like to get his Russian army into something. He has never been in a war that amounted to anything since he has been at the head of the army.

An Old King's Bones.

Over in Egypt they have found a better game than war. They are digging into the mummy chambers, and expect to get into the royal chamber where Pharaoh Tutenkhamun has been at rest for three thousand years. Poor old Tut! They have already found some ceremonial couches which served their purpose in the king's funeral and have not seen the light of day since he was buried.

Englishmen, Americans and Japanese are being attracted to the Valley of Kings, with a curiosity for things that belonged to other ages.

Perhaps it may have a tendency to cure unrest if people are permitted to dig up the bones of kings. Nevertheless, it is a gruesome way to undertake to "make the world safe for democracy."

Still the best place to dig is in fertile soil. Dig and plant in season. The time for that soon will be at hand, and the reward for that kind of work is greater than mummies.

Save Czar's Head; Body Is Burned

The head of the late Czar Nicholas of Russia and those of his family who met death with him at Ekaterinberg at the hands of revolutionists, are being preserved in alcohol in the Kremlin at Moscow, says Captain Firmin, chief of staff of the Russian refugee fleet anchored at the Mariveles quarantine station near Manila.

Captain Firmin, who served with Admiral Kolchak's anti-Bolshevik army in Siberia, asserted that documents captured by Kolchak troops at Ekaterinberg revealed that the heads of the murdered members of the Russian royal family were cut off and preserved in alcohol and the trunks of the bodies burned.

DOCTORS TRAP FLU GERM AND MAY FIND CURE

Bacterium Is So Minute It Will Filter Through Pores of an Earthen Ware Vessel.

Hopes of thousands of sufferers from the influenza epidemic for a cure or preventative of the disease have been raised by the announcement of the discovery of the cause and the isolation of the germ.

The announcement was made by Dr. Simon W. Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, who attributed the discovery to Dr. Peter K. Olitsky and Dr. Frederick T. Gates, also of the institute.

The isolation will permit experimentation with antidotes and antitoxins. So small is the germ that it must be magnified 1,000 times before it is seen distinctly under the microscope. The germ lodges in the nose and throat during the first 36 hours of influenza, then attacks the lungs in such a way as to make them susceptible to other germs in the nose and throat, notably those of pneumonia and bronchitis.

Bacteria Is Minute.

"This new bacterium, found thus far only in cases of epidemic influenza in the early hours of the disease, is so small that it can pass through the pores of an earthenware filter, and when magnified 1,000 times is just capable of being seen distinctly, under the microscope," said Dr. Flexner.

"It has been given the name of bacterium pneumosintees, which translated into simple English signifies that this germ injures the lung tissue in such a way as to deprive it of the power ordinarily possessed of it to resist the attacks of the common bacteria of the nose and throat.

"In health these common bacteria are destroyed easily by the lung tissue, but as a result of the injuries induced by bacterium pneumosintees they now are enabled t lodge and multiply in the lungs, thus producing serious inflammations to which the names of bronchitis and pneumonia are applied."

Dr. Flexner said the bacillus has naver been found in healthy persons nor in those sick with other diseases. When it is injected into the wind pipes of rabbits it produces effects similar to those seen in human beings in the various stages of the disease.

Flu Wave in U. S.

"Recent reports received from abroad and from points in the United States," he says, "indicated that a secondary wave of epidemic influenza relatively mild in character, is passing over parts of Europe and America. Attention should be directed to these warnings in order that due precautions may be taken to limit, as far as possible, the spread of this disease from person to person and more particularly to avoid by means of proper medical and nursing measures the development of throat and lung infections which are so apt to follow influenza."

The series of epidemic waves of influenza have served to extend medical knowledge of the disease, Dr. Flexner said, particularly in respect to the bacteriology of the original disease. He used the term original to distinguish between the influenza as such and the common complication, bronchitis and pneumonia, to which the grave nature of influenza is directly due.

Lusitania Sinking Held Act of War

The sinking of the Lusitania was an act of war, the N. Y. court of appeals held in deciding the case of the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt against an insurance company. A clause in the policy held by Vanderbilt, who was drowned when the Lusitania went down, automatically nullified it in case death was caused by war. The verdict upheld the action of the insurance company in refusing to make payment on the policy.

Roosevelt Honors Memory of Brother

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt planted a tree last week in memory of his brother Quentin in the yard of the public school where they were students when their father was President.

It was many years since Colonel Roosevelt had visited the school. He sat in his old seat a moment and told the class how he used to pull the pigtail of the son of a Chinese minister who sat ahead of him.

Women Need Swamp-Root

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Crooked Spines Made Straight

If you are suffering from any form of spinal trouble you can be relieved—and probably wholly overcome your affliction—right in your own home without pain or discomfort. A wonderful anatomical appliance has been invented by a man who cured himself of Spinal Curvature. Its results are marvelous. It is nature's own method. Eminent physicians are endorsing it. The Philo Burt Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengthened, all soreness is taken out of the back, the cartilage between the vertebræ is made to expand, the contracted muscles are relaxed, and the spine is straightened. There is bright hope for you, no matter how long you have suffered. We have strong testimonials from every State in the Union. Each appliance is made to order from individual measurements and fits perfectly. There is positively no inconvenience in wearing. We guarantee satisfaction and let you use it 30 days. Write today for our new book. It gives full information and testimonials.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 39-2 Odd Fellows' Bldg., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Champion Boy Runaway Feels Lure of Open Road as Breath of Spring Eclipses Memory of Santa

"Buck" IN A MERRY MOOD
"Buck" DOING A CHARLEY PADDOCK

"MY HERO!" CHORUS SAN DIEGO MAIDS APPLAUDING BUCKS EXPLOITS-

Spring's in the air and a worried frown's between the eyes of "Buck" Murphy's mamma in San Diego, Calif.

"Buck," three years old and 101 per cent American boy, also is the world's champion wanderer for his size and weight. "Buck" has participated in no less than a dozen escapes from home to look over the world. One of these was an "elopment" with a tiny maid in his neighborhood.

His record ground-gaining adventure took him three miles from San Diego and nearly caused his mother's death from anxiety. "Buck" seems unable to withstand the temptation when his feet cry "Let's go," however, so his mother has had a tag placed around his neck on a chain, with "Buck Murphy, 2877 Newton avenue, San Diego," on it.

He has hammered or sawed or filed stronger chains than this one when tied to a post, but so far has been unable to detach the chain from his neck.

The only time they feel absolutely sure of "Buck," his parents say, is just before Christmas, when he can't be pried loose from the family fireside.

DEFIANT PASTOR WON'T BE TRIED

Stated Doubt of Christ's Divinity Is Ambiguous, Bishop Says.

Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant will not be tried for heresy because of recent sermons before his pastorate in the Protestant Episcopal church of the Ascension, he was informed in a letter from Bishop William T. Manning.

The bishop, who had requested Rev. Dr. Grant to "recant or resign," because of his professed doubt of the deity of Christ, said he would let the matter rest for the present, because the pastor, replying to the request, had not made clear whether he really doubted Christ's deity.

"You are not brought to trial because your letter in response to mine is vague and ambiguous, instead of clear and explicit," the bishop wrote.

"You have, by your utterances, caused grave doubt in the mind of the church at large as to your belief in the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ. You have been given an opportunity to remove this doubt, but you have not done so. You have made your reply to me in words that fail to make clear your belief in this essential truth.

"Even though the faith of the church virtually may be denied and doubt cast upon her most essential belief, a court ought to be convened only when this denial is in terms that are clear and free from ambiguity."

Dr. Grant attracted Bishop Manning's attention to his interpretations when, in a sermon in his church Jan. 14, he asserted that few clergymen who have university educations accept the idea that Jesus had the power of God.

In the sermon he declared that consecration of churches is an idea inherited from the age of witchcraft and that apostolic accession as claimed by the Roman Catholic church and high church men of the Episcopal church is no longer accepted by those well informed.

Vets' Friends Band Together in House

A round robin was started last week by Republicans of the house favorable to soldier legislation in an effort to speed action at this session of congress on certain measures affecting the welfare of former service men.

After a Republican house caucus called to deal with the question had failed to develop a quorum, friends of the legislation organized a conference behind closed doors in the house chamber, elected officers and proceeded to business. Resolutions were adopted insisting on the necessity of the passage of certain measures.

Hooch Causes Sagging Cheeks and Fills Purses of Beauty Doctors

An epidemic of "synthetic faces" threatens to mar the national complexion.

It's not as noticeable in the city, where pasty faces predominate, but it's tough on the country girl.

The newest terrible toll of prohibition liquor is keeping beauty specialists at work nearly night and day and wearing out their cash registers.

All this came to light in an interview with Madame Louise, noted Chicago facial specialist, who is doing what she can to make m'lady look like something.

"Since prohibition dawned," she said, "women given to drinking the near-poison have been showing the effects in their countenances, particularly the younger set.

"The 'synthetic face' is one that sags. It's all dragged out. It's caused by the continual, unnatural flush that over indulgence in prohibition rum brings. This flush keeps the facial pores open nearly all the time. The skin loses its delicate tensity. It becomes loose, like a stretched drumhead, and just sags.

"The cure? The only cure is to quit drinking. But they don't quit. Many of our girls nowadays have to have a 'shot' or two before they can dance. Well, just a couple of shots of this stuff, they're selling now and you have a synthetic face. It shows mostly in the country, where healthy complexions and the strong natural light bring out the contrast. But under the electric lights in the city it's not so noticeable."

Things have got so bad that Dr. J. Paul Fernel, plastic surgeon, dashed off a letter to Chief Deputy Coroner David Jones, urging him to continue his campaign against poisonous liquor because the bad booze was destroying faces, both from the standpoint of beauty and health.

Some of his women patients have admitted, the surgeon added, that their troubles began only after overindulgence in synthetic liquor.

Credit Expansion Urged

The French occupation of the Ruhr has caused such a tremendous advance in prices together with a further collapse of the mark that additional credit expansion will be necessary to carry on German industrial activity, says a cablegram to Secretary of Commerce Hoover from Dr. Charles E. Herring, the American commercial attache in Berlin.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

COUNCIL of the league of nations has decided to call an international conference of the naval powers who are non-signatories of the Washington agreements for the purpose of extending the provisions of the naval accord reached at the Washington conference.

Chairman Kahn of the house military committee who has been in ill health for some months, has left for his home in California on the advice of physicians.

William Schuette, one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of lumber in the United States, died last week of heart disease.

A bill has been introduced in the senate of the Ohio legislature that provides a bounty of 50 cents to be paid for the scalp of every groundhog and woodchuck turned into the clerk of any township of the state.

It is estimated that 14 persons were killed and more than 40 injured in a street battle in Mexico City following the sniping of street cars by "reds" who resented the maintenance of traffic by men who reached an agreement with the tramway company to end the strike.

The allied commission has started its labors by attempting to investigate the charge that the capture of the Memel district was provoked by American Lithuanian organizers and financed by 250,000 American dollars.

The Berlin government has addressed very earnest admonitions to Moscow to keep the Bolshevists from interfering into Germany's troubles with undesired and embarrassing offers of assistance to Germany and threats to Germany's opponents.

Postmaster General Work has issued orders to rural route mail carriers to distribute grains along their routes for starving birds, when supplies of bird feed are furnished to them.

Smallpox and meningitis are two plagues that have broken out in Athens among the thousands of refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor who are crowding the city.

Two conventions growing out of the Lausanne conference were signed between Turkey and Greece. One provides for the mutual return of prisoners of war and hostages and the other puts into effect the compulsory exchange of populations arranged.

FOR the first time in history the Nobel peace prize will go to a woman if the official recommendation for the 1923 award is accepted. Miss Elsa Brandstrom, a Swedish Red Cross worker, is the nominee for the prize of $40,000 given each year by the Nobel institute to the person selected by the Norwegian parliament.

Financial support of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and Jr. has been withdrawn from the anti-saloon league of New York state, it was learned after the appearance of Raymond D. Fosdick, representative of the Rockefellers, at the district attorney's inquiry into the financial affairs of William H. Anderson, New York state superintendent of the league.

Physicians estimated that 250 of the 350 persons who attended the 24th annual Jackson day banquet in Norwalk, O., were ill of ptomaine poisoning.

Two hundred and fifty German miners were entombed in a coal mine explosion near Beuthen, Silesia, last week.

The ashes of Park Benjamin, financier, will be given to wind and sea in exact center of Atlantic ocean as specified in his will, by his adopted daughter, Miss Anna Bolchi Benjamin, some time in March.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio probably will be named a member of the American delegation to the fifth Pan-American conference which convenes March 27 at Santiago, Chile. Henry P. Fletcher, U. S. ambassador to Belgium, will head the delegation.

The Bender bill, prescribing murder in the second degree for dispensers of poison liquor which causes death, has passed the Ohio legislature. The bill makes the manufacture of distilled liquor a felony calling for penitentiary imprisonment.

Another intensive effort to organize the non-union miners of Logan county, W. Va., will be attempted by District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers of America. The last attempt resulted in a protracted civil war which brought out federal troops. More than 100 persons were killed in the fighting.

Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation at the Near East conference, has announced that Turkey has no desire to resume hostilities with either Greece or Great Britain as a result of the collapse of the parley.

HENRY CLEWS, widely known banker, died on Jan. 31 at his home in New York after an illness of several months. The cause of his death was chronic bronchitis.

Investigation of charges made by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in Essex market court in New York that "half the cops are bootleggers themselves and stealing whisky," has been demanded of District Attorney Banton by Police Commissioner Enright.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer whose claim of discovery of the North Pole stirred the world several years ago, was arrested by federal autohirities of Fort Worth, Tex., on the charge of having liquor in his possession.

On the motion of the U. S. district attorney at Superior, Wis., the espionage charges pending against Victor Berger, Socialist congressman-elect of Wisconsin, were dismissed by Judge Luse.

Women smokers are suspected of having caused the heavy increase in loss by fires due to "matches and smoking" in the United States during the last year, reported by the national board of fire underwriters to have amounted to $25,992,033.

An explosion of gas in the purifying plant of the Springfield Gas Light Co., Springfield, Mass., wrecked one section of that structure and spread damage through the business district. Three persons were killed and 50 injured.

Lower house of the Ohio legislature has gone on record favoring informing the public just how much property of all kinds within a county is exempted from taxation.

Lassen Peak, the only active volcano in the United States, is wearing a smudgy coat instead of its usual Winter covering of spotless white, as the result of an eruption last week.

The estate of the late Wallace Reid, moving picture actor, is listed to be worth approximately $50,000.

Between 10 and 12 persons were killed in the series of tidal waves that swept the waters adjacent to the Hawaiian islands, following the earthquake on Feb. 3. The damage at Hilo was reported to be $100,000.

The lower house of the Minnesota legislature has adopted a resolution criticizing the Ku Klux Klan, its tactics and its purposes, and declaring the organization "un-American."

GERMANY HOLDS FATE IN HANDS

French Chieftain in Ruhr to Remain Firm Until Surety Is Given.

"Germany's fate is in her own hands. Nothing will make us deviate from the course which has been laid out for us. We will take whatever time and measures are necessary."

In these words, General DeGoutte, allied commander-in-chief in the occupied zone, summarized the situation in the Ruhr from the standpoint of the French and Belgians.

"We came here with pacific intentions," he went on. "The German government responded with every possible effort to provoke a general uprising among the population. * * Moderation is not a sign of weakness. Our patience has reached its limits; responsibility for the evils that may strike their country lies with the German government."

Promised Kindness.

When the French and Belgian forces entered the district, he said, they promised to trouble the normal life of the inhabitants as little as possible, and asked the workers to continue at their labors calmly and orderly.

"Our appeal to the population, inspired by common sense and reason," he continued, "was on the verge of being accepted when the Berlin government used all means of pressure to cause the people to rise against us. The wisdom of the working classes having made this plan a failure, the Berlin rulers enjoined the functionaries and state officials to enter into open rebellion against us."

Allies Remain Calm.

Strikes, sabotage and boycotts had been resorted to, he added, but the occupying forces had not lost their heads and given way to the immoderation, which he said, characterized "the disciples of Bismarck." The allies cannot continue in the way they had started. They are determined to break the stubbornness of their adversaries and officials who obstruct them will be arrested or expelled, as will also "all people who will not recognize the right conferred on us by the peace treaty and by international law."

ARBUCKLE SIGNS TO DIRECT FILMS

Has Contract With Movie Company Incorporated on Tuesday.

Roscoe C. ("Fatty") Arbuckle is preparing to attempt his "comeback" along the new line, he announced last week—that of a motion picture director. He said he had signed a contract to direct comedies for a new company for which incorporation papers were filed at Trenton, N. J., by Edgar Manuix and J. Thomas Conners of Los Angeles.

He issued a signed statement in which he declared he was "done with acting" and that in the role of a director was a "chance to make good in the right way."

After Will H. Hays, titular head of the motion picture industry, announced just before Christmas that Arbuckle, whose career was halted by his three trials for manslaughter in connection wit hthe death of Virginia Rappe, screen actress, was to have "another chance," the fat comedian detailed plans for appearing again before the camera . Protests from numerous sources from all parts of the country quickly were recorded.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Consideration of farm credits legislation was concluded by the senate when it passed the Lenroot-Anderson bill. The measure goes to the house where the Capper co-operative credits bill is under study.

The vote on passage was unanimous, 69 to 0, the measure going through without material amendment. The vote, however, was not made unanimous until Senator Norbeck, Republican, South Dakota, had withdrawn a lone negative vote, explaining that he would be "a good fellow."

The soldiers' bonus became a live issue again when it developed that bonus advocates in congress are planning to link a bonus measure with any foreign debt refunding bill which comes up for passage before adjournment.

Heated debate in the senate on the British debt funding arrangement to this country was precipitated through an attack on some of its features by Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee.

Favorable report of a bill which would authorize government purchase of $10,000,000 worth of nitrates for resale to farmers at cost for use as fertilizer was ordered by the house agriculture committee.

Senator Brookhart, Republican, of Iowa, was charged by Senator Lenroot, Republican of Wisconsin, during senate debate on rural credits, with advocating policies similar to those of Lenine and Trotsky.

Returns from a three weeks' survey of conditions on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes declared he was convinced the public in those sections favored strict enforcement of the Volstead act.

The house passed an amendment to the existing tax law by which gains made through the exchange of stocks, bonds or other investment securities for securities of a similar kind, would be made subject to taxation.

The American debt funding commission at a meeting with Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, virtually completed the details of the settlement plan for refunding the British war debt to this country for transmission to President Harding.

Senator Medill McCormick (Rep. Ill) appeals to Secretary Hoover for investigation of rubber development possibilities in Latin-American countries.

Radio control bill passes house, while army and navy departments draft law to regulate traffic of all air craft.

Instructions to Major General Allen, who commanded American troops in Germany, to withdraw from the Rhineland high commission as American observer were made public by the state department.

Reporting that customs receipts for January totaled $46,345,991, an increase of $7,000,000 over December collections, treasury officials predicted revenues for the current fiscal year would amount to $480,000,000.

At one of the stormiest sessions in recent years, Senator Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, was twice rebuked by the senate, which expunged from the record certain remarks made by him concerning Senator Wadsworth, New York, and Couzens, Michigan, Republicans, as well as a statement by Senator Couzens regarding the Alabama senator.

Predicting that at most, federal expenditures during the current fiscal year would not exceed receipts by more than $92,000,000, President Harding, in a message read at the semi-annual meeting of the business organization of the government, said it was possible that a deficit might be avoided completely.

Secretary Weeks, it became known, hopes after March 4 to visit Florida and possibly Porto Rico and to inspect army posts in the canal zone and Hawaii as well as in various parts of this country.

Commissioner Blair of the internal revenue bureau ruled that contributions to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation subsequent to its incorporation last December 26, were legally exempt from application of the income tax laws.

Senate appropriations committee reports army bill containing $56,000,000 pork barrel item for rivers and harbors.

Reorganization of the diplomatic and consular activities of the United States into one interchangeable foreign service organization as sought by Secretary Hughes was approved by the house foreign affairs committee, which reported the Rogers bill providing for consolidation of the two branches.

Administration can see no means of improving prohibition enforcement conditions applying to liquor smuggling from West Indies, through diplomacy.

Discussing the European situation, Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, recommended in the senate that the Old World be permitted to "learn by painful failure" the error of its ways.

Robert Woods Bliss, third assistant secretary of state, was nominated to be minister to Sweden. President Harding nominated J. Butler Wright, now a member of the Brazilian exposition commission, to be third assistant secretary.

The French embassy declared that despite reports to the contrary, France had not moved more than 50,000 troops into the Ruhr.

The Lenroot-Anderson credits bill was passed by the senate which thereby disposed of the list of such measures before it.

Senator Borah (Rep. Idaho), declaring administration drifts aimlessly while another European catastrophe impends, reintroduces resolution proposing international economic conferences.

President Harding accepted the invitation of Chile and Peru to act as arbitrator under the Tacna-Arica protocol.

Preparation of bill emasculating transportation act of 1920 for introduction at this session undertaken by Senator Brookhart (Rep. Ia.).

A resolution introduced in congress would have President Harding urge world-wide limitation on narcotics.

Secretary Mellon opposes Bursum bill on principal that foreign nations should make appeals for loans to U. S. private citizens and not the government.

Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright to appeal to Chicago for aid in industrial mobilization plan of war department.

ARMS TREATY WILL CHANGE SHIP DESIGN

Tonnage Limit Is Declared Artificial Restriction, Says Britisher.

The Washington conference decision limiting the tonnage of warships in an artificial restriction on the progress of scientific development," says Sir George Thurston, famous designer.

To utilize modern research work to the full, says Thurston, capital ships would have to be advanced to 57,000 tons, but the conference limited development to 35,000 tons.

But, if this limitation must be retained, Thurston thinks the best armament for these ships, with a speed exceeding 30 knots, would consist of three 16-inch guns, triple mounted on a barbette forward; six twin-mounted 7½-inch or 8-inch guns, together with a number of 4.7 or 6-inch anti-aircraft guns on disappearing mounts.

"Dispensing with the usual protection afforded by accompanying craft and aeroplanes," he says, "she would carry within her the planes necessary for scouting, or torpedo and bomb dropping, and her upper or super-structure deck would be constructed without obstacles for the launching and return of her aircraft.

"To effect this her general appearance and arrangement as a capital ship would be materially changed."

Signalmen Granted 8-Hr. Working Day

The eight-hour day, one of the working rules for which the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen fought hardest in their hearing for new wages and working rules, was granted by the United States railroad labor board last week.

This decision is the result of a hearing before the board when the signalmen reconsidered their strike vote, taken with the shopmen last Summer after reductions in wages became effective July 1, and then instituted new negotiations with the roads and took the case back to the board.

Inherits Millions; to Remain Printer

Howard Girard, 18, tied on his leather apron and went right on working as pressman's helper in Chicago despite his having inherited $2,000,000 of the $12,000,000 estate left by a grand-uncle, Antoine Damange, in Paris, France. He is going to start a printing shop all his own now.

Asked if he contemplated marriage with so much money, Girard snapped his finger and said:

"If the girls didn't smile before, the devil with them now."

Girard's home is in Southbridge, Mass., where his father is a barber.

FARM CREDITS TO BE PASSED

Continued From Page One

vision also is made for the formation of rediscount corporations with a capital of $1,000,000 or over. Provisions of the Capper bill relating to agricultural credit corporations are permissible and do not require the use of any government funds.

5—Extension of the war finance corporation for an additional nine months' period is provided in the Capper bill. This is intended to insure adequate credit facilities for agriculture for which the machinery of the Capper and Lenroot bills is being organized. Under the present law the war finance corporation would cease to have authority to make agricultural loans on July 1, 1923. The Capper bill extends this authority until March 31, 1924.

Various proposals will be advanced before the house banking and currency committee for the amendment of the Capper and Lenroot bills. One amendment to be pressed is embraced in a bill introduced by Representative Towner (Rep., Ia.), providing for a separate farm credits board at Washington to supervise the new farm credits departments of the land banks as created by the Lenroot bill.

This bill follows the lines recommended by the American farm bureau federation which takes the position that the present credits system should not be administered by the present federal farm loan board which is experienced solely in the land mortgage business. The same amendment was offered in the senate but rejected.

London Fog Gets Worse

British scientists are trying to find an explanation of the fact that the London fogs are increasing in density and frequency each year.

APPLY SULPHUR ON YOUR ECZEMA SKIN

Costs Little and Overcomes Trouble Almost Over Night.

Any breaking out of the skin, even fiery, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation instantly brings ease from skin irritation, soothes and heals the eczema right up and leaves the skin clear and smooth.

It seldom fails to relieve torment without delay. Sufferers from skin trouble should obtain a small jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.

Can You Sleep All Nigh

Or Must You Get Up Frequently Reason of Bladder Trouble

If so, I would like to send yo sample of my Home Treatment you can give it a trial. I want to know how quickly it relieves irritation in the bladder and the getting up nights to urin every hour or two which is wearing and a source of endless an noyance. If you are looking quick relief, fill out the coupon low, mail to F. L. McWETHY, Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH. a free trial will be sent you by m

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City .... State ....

$250,000 IS SENT TO MOSCOW FACTO

The Russian-American Indu corporation has announced that $250,000 has been transmitted Moscow for the use of the Rus clothing syndicate of which American corporation is a mem

The money will be used to p chase machinery and other equ ment in Germany and is part of million dollars which the corpo tion intends to invest in Rus industry, the announcement state

The funds were transmitted Chicago bank to the Industrial B of Moscow at a charge of abo per cent.

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As soon as you get them I want you to put on your eyes—no matter how weak they may be age—and you will be agreeably surprised to that you can again read the finest print in your paper or magazine; you will be able to thread smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of broidery and crocheting with them on and do it long if you like without any headaches or eye pains with as much ease and comfort as you ever your life.

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If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on latest-style sight-improving spectacles, go out the woods some bright sunny morning and you delighted to find how greatly they help you in your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if to the movies once in awhile, you can take away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the mer of the lights—and you will be pleased to that even the smallest words and pictures on the look just as clear and plain to you as though you sitting right in the front row, with the aid of latest-style, sight-improving spectacles.

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Cut Out Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, ILL

Gentlemen:—I want you to send me by mail charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, improving spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors, anywhere everywhere and if I find them you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of two dollars and ninety five cents ($2.95) and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if they do not restore the absolute perfect vision of my younger days will return them to you without a cent of pay, as I don't intend to keep them unless they are better than any spectacles I have ever used before you will have to take my word as final in this matter. Be sure to answer the following questions

How old are you? Ans. ....

How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans. ....

Name ....

Post Office ....

Rural Route .... State ....

St. & No. (if any) ....

County ....

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

E OF TWENTY-ONE—
y Becomes a Man.

ow many of our Blade readers ll the days when every boy was ected to stay at home and work the old folks until he was 21 rs old and his own boss?

ow many of our readers ran y from home, left home or had work out before they reached the of 21 How many boys feel un- the same obligation to stay at e and work for their board and hes until they are voters, today? he girls were emancipated at 18. e age does not make so much dif- ence now. At these two age iods young folks were supposed to old enough to be their own bosses. ral Welfare editor had a mighty d grandmother who married ndfather the day after she was years old. Her folks would not ee to the match.

f a boy stays at home until his edom age arrives, what is he en- d to have from his father and ther in the way of a start in the ld? Has any father and mother r settled this question?

oes a boy of today think as much ut 21 as boys used to think about manhood mile-stone? Fathers d to offer as bait a horse and gy if the son would stay at home be good.

ther fathers would agree to take boy into partnership or to pay hired hand wages per month. e boys used to get mighty little nding money before 21. They got have more in a month now than y used to spend in a year. After y worked for wages, and knew they got money, many of them ld begin saving so that in time y could have enough to go to usekeeping on.

e have the notion that there ht to be more weight given to the ortance of the age of 21. This is time when a boy takes the meas- of himself as a man. There ht to be a grand birthday party n to him. This will help the lad ealize that he counts for some- g. That he has the right to vote be counted on election day as a -fledged citizen of the U. S. A.

es, there ought to be a dignity prestige attached to this big hday which is the line fence be- en boyhood and manhood. If hers and mothers would build up entiment around this day so that boy would work and wait and ex- t a fuss to be made over him n he reaches this milestone of less boys would go astray and e would stick to the old farm and nestead. Try it. Do it now.

L FARMER TALKS—
es Facts and Figures.

W. B. writes Rural Welfare ed- an interesting letter. He talks n. He sees through some of the ke-screen schemes that are put on the farmer.

e has no use for cheap-money hods to help the farmer. He ts more of the consumer's dollar. wants more honesty in market- between producer and consumer. or instance, S. W. B. says: "I did e work around Charleston, West ginia, helping the farm bureau. A Walker sold snap beans to a mission man, seven bushels at 40 s a bushel, amounting to $2.80. s man billed the beans to a deal- on Calvin Creek at $1.65, C. O. making a clear profit of $1.25 a hel, or a profit of three times t he paid for them."

r. S. W. B. does not say what the ler sold these to his customers This deal happened in June, 2. It is a safe guess that the bean wer did not get 25 cents out of consumer's dollar.

e also tells of a Meigs county, O., mer, who was offered two cents ound for a steer hide. The same k a shoe dealer in Pomeroy ed him $15 for a pair of shoes. man said to the shoe dealer, "It take 750 pounds of hide to pay one pair of shoes."

ity folks do not know what the ner is contending with. They are a buying strike because they have be. They need a new suit of hes. They need a new overcoat. y need a new dress and wrap and but the cash is not in sight after s are paid.

horten the distance between pro- er and consumer. Give the man takes the biggest risk his share the dollar paid by the consumer his board and clothes.

DERAL LAND BANKS—
n Way to Victory.

he federal land banks are winning r way. The joint stock land ks will some day take a tumble. e federal land bank makes a good fit and returns this profit to its rowers.

he joint stock banks make a good fit and the stockholders keep the fits which the farmer must pay. ere is a big difference between the banks. Many farmers have not learned the difference between two banks.

Here is an example. Rural Welfare tor is a director in federal land k in the fourth district—Ohio, iana, Kentucky and Tennessee In years this bank has made loans 18,000 farmers. These loans total r $60,000,000.

he bank is making money. In s six years this federal land bank Louisville has declared dividends $560,000. This is over one-half llion dollars of profits, returned to farmers who paid this money to bank in interest.

f a joint stock land bank had de this profit the few stockholders uld have put this half-million dol- s in their own pockets instead of ding it back to the farmer who d it in.

There is no excuse why a bank t is organized for pure profit to a folks should have the right to ue bonds that are free from taxes any kind. This is favoritism pure d simple. Congress should remedy class legislation which allows h a thing to be done.

he federal land banks have been blessing to the nation and to its mers. This bank has been able to conduct its business under the e management of the farm loan ard of four men in Washington t there is now talk of lowering the erest rate to five per cent instead five and one-half per cent now arged.

Because of the great popularity of federal land bank many joint k banks are being organized for ofit. The federal land banks are anized to help farm and farmer. t is an odd freak of government. same law that creates the fed- l bank also creates the joint stock bank and the same board in Washington has charge of both banks.

The chairman of this farm loan board, in public speech, gives a fair warning that public sentiment may one day become aroused and take away from the joint stock bank the right to issue tax free bonds. If this should be done the bank will be done.

The federal land bank that is not organized for profit will endure. It is the friend of the farmer. It is operated like God would run a bank—at cost price to the farmer who needs to borrow money.

The federal land bank has made insurance companies and other big loan companies lower interest rates and also forced these big profit companies to make more liberal terms to the farmer in the matter of loans.

The federal land bank loans money at present at 5½ per cent, with one per cent added to wipe out the principle. This makes a total rate of 6½ per cent, which, at the end of the long loan period of 34 years and six months pays off all the principal and all the interest. The farmer can pay the entire loan when he gets ready or he can let it run the full time of 34 years and six months.

Before farmers borrow money of either of these banks they should look fully into the merits of both and decide as to whether he himself should get the profits of the bank or give this profit to the other fellow who runs the joint stock bank.

THE BUCKET CALF—
Or the Nurse Cow—Which?

Did you ever teach a bull-headed calf to get its board from the bucket? Did you do this job without taking the name of the Lord in vain? If so, then you ought to have a front seat in the grandstand of good old Saint Peter, whose postoffice address is on Main street, in Heaven.

Did you ever notice that a bucket calf does not make as good a showing as the calf that stays with its mother, boards at the nurse cow hotel? We have just heard an expert calf grower say that the nurse cow calf will grow better on less milk than the bucket calf will with more milk. How many of our readers have noticed any difference?

At the end of the milk feeding period the bucket calf may then come to the front and soon catch up with mother-cow calf. At Ohio State fair, a year or two ago, there was a big bull calf, 26 months' old still boarding with his nurse cow. He took a fine picture and the blue ribbon. Lucky bull.

Some of the finest show calves at state fairs and expositions are kept with a nurse cow as long as possible. At one state fair there were over 400 nurse cows to help boost bull and heifer calves into first place in the show ring.

Putting a little cracked corn or ground feed in the bottom of the milk bucket gets the calf started to liking solid food. A calf, if it is raised properly, must go through the different grades of its education very much as some of the rest of us have done.

In the making of veal, the highest priced meat must be light in color, with snow-white fat around the kidneys. If these signs are not present the fancy buyers will not pay as high price for veal meat.

In some cities veal must be of a certain age, and the dressed carcass must weigh at least 50 pounds. These restrictions more or less handicap the farmer who is growing Jersey cattle. The Holstein breeders have a shade advantage. The beef breed breeders have a still greater advantage over th dairy growers.

AN ODD MIXTURE—
Three Letters to Blade.

In one mail we got three letters. One from the Pacific Coast, the one from New England and the other from Ohio. Two of them were saying kind things about Rural Welfare page. The other, from Ohio, gave us a scolding because we give booze and bootleggers a black eye in these columns.

This out-of-humor fellow throught that there was just as much good citizenship in a saloonkeeper as there is in church-going people. It is odd what notions we humans get into our heads.

We do not try to pleas any class of folks. We write just what suits us and what we believe in. We do not object to giving the views of others, but no writer is worth reading who does not have convictions on moral and public questions.

No matter what others may think, we will continue to believe that the bootlegger and law breaker are a menace to our country. On this question there is no argument.

Another letter asked about the federal land bank. We have spoken of this bank many times in The Blade. If our readers live in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky or Tennessee, they should write direct to "The Federal Land Bank, Louisville, Ky.," for any information they desire. If you live in other states you should ask your county agent, your county school superintendent or your home postmaster where your land bank is located. This bank at Louisville, of which Rural Welfare edition is a director, has now loaned over $60,000,000 to farmers on long-time loans and low rate of interest. There are 12 of these banks in different parts of the country.

DOWN IN THE HILLS—
Folks Free From Frills.

We attended a banquet in a small town in the hill country. The town and country folks were there. Some had come a half dozen miles on horseback, men and women.

It was as fine folks as we have ever met. The town was located where three counties cornered. There was good church and school spirit to be noted prevailing. The home folks could sing and read and entertain.

The occasion was a fraternal affair. The lodge officers had thrown open their lodge doors to the public and gave welcome to all. The welcome address, given by a banker of the town, was as clever five minute talk as we have ever heard. The banker used to be the secretary of a congressman and knew as much about the ways of the world as any big town fellow. The response was given by a lady, and kept pace with the welcome talk. She had been at the bat before. The toastmaster was at ease, had good poise, was master of the occasion. Ladies were handsome and men homely, including the speaker. The affair was one which we are glad to attend and take part in. There are more tons of sociability there than anywhere else.

IF OTHERS CAN—
Then Why Not You?

Some farmers can grow 100 bushels of corn per acre on a field of 10 acres or more. If they can do it, why not you do it?

Of course there are many acres planted in corn that are not expected to grow a record crop. The fact remains that every farmer could increase the average yield per acre of his corn crop.

Poor seed, poor drainage, poor cultivation, worn-out land, poor seedbed and other causes contribute to low yields. Most of these causes could be cured. The average corn yield in many states is less than 30 bushels per acre. Raise the average. This is better than breaking records. Do it now. Cure causes.

HORSE HEAVEN WET—
Million Dollar Plan.

We live in days when big things do not scare folks. Forty years ago a million dollars was something just to think about. A millionaire could be put in a tent and an admission charged to see this piece or bunch of curiosity or freak.

Out in the state of Washington is horse heaven. It is not the place where good old St. Peter reigns. It is a plateau so named, that lies between the Yakima and Columbia rivers in south-central Washington. It contains about 1,000,000 acres.

By building a dam one-third of this great plateau can be irrigated and made fertile. The sum of $32,000,000 has been voted to construct an irrigation plan that will bring water a distance of 112 miles. This will be done by canals.

A big water power will also be developed in this project. This will help farmers to light their homes and run farm machinery around house and outbuildings. Towns will be lighted. Factories can be run with this power. The engineers and other experts have figured out that this whole enterprise can be made profitable for all the years to come.

There are hundreds of places in this country where water power could be used and fuel saved. Farmers ought to think seriously about this.

SNAKE PETS AND TOYS—
Also Good Working Tools.

This is a wonder world. Now the professors are asking us to get on good terms with snakes. This request does not mean that we must soak up on booze and get delirium tremens. It just means to give the snake a square deal and a place in the home around the fireside and family circle.

There are different ways to use snakes. It can be be a pet or a toy to play with. It can also be a useful farm tool to exterminate a lot of pests that rob the farm and give disease to his crops.

SKIM MILK PIGS—
Husk Corn for Living.

Pigs like to grow fat. It is natural. They are expected to make hogs of themselves. They have different ways of doing this job.

Skim milk is a good meal for a well regulated pig. This is what a college professor says. He claims that there is more bone and muscle in skim milk than almost any other feed.

Much of the feed given to a pig grows fat. This makes a pig feel foolish when he does not have enough bone and frame work to carry his load with ease. In some cases half-grown pigs are put into a corn field and told to work for its board and to husk its own corn for a living.

Tankage helps to make pork out of pigs. Corn is always a fat producer and should be used as food when the pig gets the right age to its credit. Buttermilk is a good dish for a pig or a hog if he likes it, and he usually does. The old-fashioned slop barrel seems to be passing. Very few pure-bred owners use the catch-all slop can. They want their pigs to have a good diet and be able to get into society.

RAISE TURKEYS—
King of Poultry Yard.

The turkey will scratch more dollars out of the farm than any other piece of machinery on the farm can do. If you don't believe, get wise, learn how to raise turkeys and try it and prove it.

When we were boys we used to help mother sell her turkeys about the time of Christmas or Thanksgiving Day. We always got a cap, pair of boots or something else we needed out of that turkey money.

Blade readers should at once write to The State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson, Mo., and ask for bulletins on How to Raise Turkeys.

PROFIT ON LAMBS—
Be Ready for Spring Crop.

An old sheep husbandman says: "At the start a lamb should have a well fed mother to give it a good send-off toward strength, size and virility." Old sheep growers will agree with this advice.

Too many times sheep and lambs are expected to live too cheaply. They should have good bed and board. They will come nearer making their own way and living on nothing than any other farm animal.

Spring is soon here. The winds of February and March will come. The lamb may suffer if you are neglectful of its welfare. You expect the lamb to make money for you. It will do it if you half way fill your contract with the lamb.

The old sheep man will tell you to feed lambs on home-grown feeds. Wool and mutton will always be staple products. The sheep and lamb are food and clothing for the world.

DOWN HILL ACCIDENTS—
Auto Driver Talks.

One of our neighbors and his wife started to drive through to Florida from Ohio. They expected to spend a few weeks in the Southland. The wife was not in the best of health. The hard work on the farm made her want to get away for a while. The trip South was planned.

In Tennessee, in going down a mountain or hill grade, the machine got to going too fast. The brakes were applied. The auto skidded. It went over a 40-foot bank. The wife was severely shaken up. The man had his leg broken and other injuries.

In talking about this accident an experienced auto driver says that very few accidents happen when the machine is going uphill. But there is always more danger in going down hill. The driver, then, should always have his machine under full control and be sure brakes are working.

In mountain and hill country there are always sharp curves, which are danger traps, even when going slow. Strict observance of rules and common sense driving will lessen both danger and accidents.

There are always reckless drivers loose on the road, and for this reason it is necessary for common sense folks to be more careful on account of the fools who run wild and may have a lady on their lap.

CRACK THESE NUTS—
Low Prices—High Taxes.

We must pay war-time taxes and prices with low prices for farm products. This is unfair to a large class of our citizens.

Taxes and prices. One high. The other low. Who can crack these two nuts? Will organized and orderly marketing help the cause? Is it up to the farmer to invent ways and means for relief, or should we ask legislatures or congress to do it?

Where can we cut expenses? Where can we curtail the greed of our tax spenders? Can we do without some of the things we have been having? Are we willing to make any sacrifice to cut living costs and to cut tax cost?

The tax spender will tell you that he spends money for the things that taxpayers have asked for, but that they kick like steers when they have to buy the tax receipt of the county collector of taxes.

FARMING FENCE CORNERS—
Some Nations Would Prosper.

"Farm the fence corners," said Bismarck, "and Germany can be made to prosper." How much waste land do we have in fence corners? How many old-time rail fences and Devil's lanes do we still have?

Mr. Farmer, how much waste land on your farm? How much of this waste land is a place for weeds to grow? Could you add to the profit on your farm if you took better care of the waste land?

Could you pay half your taxes if you had your farm better planned and could make every foot of dirt add to your income? How much wages could you make with your head if you worked it as much as you work your feet and hands?

"Waste not, want not." This was the advice we got in our school reader in our younger days. The advice may be well worn out, but it is still good, and our readers should have more of this sensible advice in them than we sometimes find our boys and girls reading in school.

BUY TIRES NOW—
Cost More in Spring.

Tire sales are slow in Winter. Price is lower now than the cost to you will be next Spring and Summer when everybody will want tires for the automobile and the truck. A stitch in time saves nine.

Did you every try to get a combined order for tires from your neighbor, and by so doing get a discount? We have just read a story where farmers did this and got a discount of 22 per cent. They made good wages one Winter day by using their heads. Do it now.

HEALTH IN COUNTRY—
Doctors Are Scarce.

Do country folks take as much interest in health and sanitation as do the folks in town? The answer is "no." In town they have to do it. In the country they do much as they please.

Country folks in many places now realize that they must give more attention to this question of health and the conditions that imperil health. Precautions must be taken to prevent disease. Doctors are not as plenty in the country as they used to be. The hospitals are in the large towns.

Here is a bit of health news from New York state which shows that farmers are awake to health conditions:

The new year will see launched one of the most important rural health surveys ever undertaken in the state on the plan of the recent rural school investigation which has aroused nationwide interest. Each leading farm organization and state health and charity associations have two representatives on the committee to investigate present conditions, with a view to formulating legislation that shall help to remedy the conditions that have arisen since rural doctors became so scarce. A committee of five will direct activities, Professor Dwight Sanderson of Cornell being the chairman.

PAN HANDLE WOOL—
Sold in a Big Pool.

It pays to pull together. West Virginia wool growers have proved this. They have just sold a big pool of wool at more than 40 cents a pound, which is more than any grower got outside of the pool.

The wool had been stored and the farmer helped to fix the price of his product. The sale was for cash. The wool owners made a big gain and interest by holding this wool and co-operating with their neighbor.

TRACTOR SCHOOLS—
Have You Seen One?

Have you been close to a tractor school? Do you know one if you would see it? What is the purpose of such schools? Who conducts them?

Some of the wide-awake school superintendents arrange for these schools and demonstrations for their classes in agriculture. They have the notion that some common sense education will not hurt a farm boy.

Some of our state departments of education or agriculture have men who are experts in this line of work and machinery. They can be had to give talks and operate tractors, answer questions, take the machine apart and put it together.

When these schools are advertised many farmers will attend, as they are never too old to learn, but should always learn more whenever they have the chance. This helps to make them progressive farmers.

The tractor is here to stay. Only a few folks have ever guessed the many ways and uses a tractor is good for on a farm. We get set in our ways and then we are satisfied and do not dig after new ways and methods as we should. By being set and behind the times we always pay a penalty for our blindness and slowness. Do it now. Attend any tractor school that comes within hailing distance of you.

All Roads Closed Except One

The International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 11 Is "The Spirit of Prayer"—Luke 18:1-8.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A FEW days before Christmas I was talking over the ominous plight of civilization in the Near East with a government official in Washington, who had lived for many years in the thick of oriental conditions. He is a diplomat by profession, a realist by temperament. After we had canvassed the situation somewhat in detail, my friend closed the discussion almost with a snap by declaring, "Nothing but a new spirit can save the world. Everything that has been tried has failed, except a new sort of spirit among nations and people. And that is the business of religion."

Those of us who hold religion as our chief concern often feel rebuked as we observe how clearly men of the world see straight through to the center of the spiritual significance of our present life. This public man has a firmer grip upon the central truth for our time than most of us who write and talk constantly about spiritual things. Organized civilization has been driven into a corner; and all ways out seem closed, except the way up. Statesmen know this; business men know it; why, then, is it not transforming all our thought and life? The grim realities of daily events should drive all Christians to their knees; where Abraham Lincoln said he had often been driven by the conviction that he had nowhere else to go. "Men ought always to pray, and not to faint." The prayer route is never closed in any weather.

Beggars Versus Friends.

Everybody prays sometimes. Some there be who pray only in the hour of direst need. This is scarcely seemly; for what son wishes to hold communication with his father only when he needs to ask him for money? More filial and delightful is the lot of the son who fellowships with his father all the time. The boon of blessings brought is no greater than the comfort of communion. Intercourse with God is a higher reward than any bounty that prayer may bring.

Jesus prayed. His was a life of prayer. He considered prayer so desirable and so essential that he made heroic sacrifices in order to achieve the privilege of prayer. This was no secret of his soul-culture. There is a twentieth century paganism which sneers at the development of a man's inner life. It is at no pains to develop the spiritual nature. Yet, judged by lowest standards, this is unwisdom; for the lives which keep their windows open towards some Jerusalem are deeper, higher, serener and sweeter than those which cultivate no influences except the irritating affairs of every day. Purely for worldly peace and progress, it is advisable to develop the unworldly side of one's nature. "Men of the world in the best sense of the word—heroes of literature, like Scott and Johnson; men of research, like Maxwell or Faraday; statesmen, like Lincoln and Gladstone; soldiers, like Gordon and Havelock, have believed in prayer and used it."

"The Praying Indians."

In John Eliot's time his Indian converts were known as "Praying Indians," and his Christian Indian villages in colonial Massachusetts bore the name of "praying towns." In the mind of the native of words, "praying" and "Christian" were synonyms. A Christian man was a praying man; a praying man was a Christian man. When we run across this term, "praying Indian," in our reading, it should suggest to us that there is no Christian life apart from the prayer life.

The church through all the ages since Jesus taught that lesson to His own followers, has been a praying church in the service of a praying Master. Her purity and progress and power have been in the travail of prayer. When Christians cease to pray their religious life ceases to prosper.

Importunity and Opportunity.

The sudden international vogue for Dr. Coue's "auto-suggestion" reminds us that his main idea is straight out of the Gospels. Want something badly enough, like the importunate widow in the lesson, and you will get it. Man's importunity is God's opportunity. It seems as if the Father in heaven delights to honor those who are possessed of perseverence. To hold on is usually to win out.

As Jesus taught prayer, it is no casual spasmodic, intermittent temperamental thing. It is a great and resolute laying hold of the character of God. It is a desire that is also a determination. "Prayer," said Philips Brooks, "is not an overcoming of God's reluctance, but a laying hold of God's willingness." But it also is a matter of a real grip. The way to hold out is to hold on. God has undreamed-of favors for His children who are determined, like Jacob when wrestling with the angel, not to let go until they receive the promise.

Had Jesus a Pet Antipathy?

Almost everybody has a favorite aversion, and it seems as if the pet antipathy of Jesus was pharisaism. He scorned self-righteousness. Parading, posturing, posing piety really affronted Him. His most biting "woes" were pronounced against the professionally religious class. He spoke of them with irony and sarcasm and contempt as well as with downright condemnation. Their spiritual self-complacency appeared to Him to be the direct antithesis of true religion.

So we have in the lesson the cameo portrait of the pharisee and the publican at prayer. One was a proficient professional; the other was an unskilled penitent. One recited his virtues to heaven; the other in humility asked only God's mercy. And there is no true prayer that is not marked by this reverent, contrite spirit of lowliness before the presence of the Father who is in heaven.

BERLIN FACING DISINTEGRATION

Stiff-Necked Resistance to Ruhr Occupation Shows Effect.

Germany's symptoms of general economic disintegration have grown alarmingly acute.

Every development in the Ruhr added confusion to the much repaired financial structure which again was torn apart by the unprecedented fall of the mark, the official rate being 33,000 to the dollar, and by railway transportation being seriously crippled.

In the Ruhr practically all trains have ceased to run and 95 daily trains have been taken from the Berlin schedule including the de luxe expresses connecting the capital with Paris, Brussels, Warsaw, Riga and London. The urgency of conserving coal to keep industries alive is given as the reason.

The stiff-necked resistance of Germany to French and Belgian demands for a resumption of functions in the completely demoralized governmental industrial activities in the Ruhr and to deliver coal to France has become more obstinate than ever. The coal barons again have declared hat no threats of violence nor any other move will make them deliver a single ton of fuel to "the enemy." France has tightened her grip on the throat of German industry, General Degoutte proclaiming a "sharpened state of siege" throughout the occupied Ruhr and announcing he will use armed force against any further agitations by German post, telegraph or other officials.

Efforts to make life as disagreeable as possible for French and Belgian citizens here by denying them food and lodging and insulting them are increasing. Berliners are determined not only to drive them out but also to boycott their products and use every means to cripple commercial relations. In this connection it is worthy of notice that six de luxe trains have been denied passage through Germany because operated by the Belgian firm, the International Sleeping Car Company.

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BONES OF POCAHONTAS, LOST IN CHURCHYARD, SOUGHT BY AMERICAN

An attempt is being made to find the grave of the romantic Indian princess, Pocahontas, who died in London in the 17th century and was buried in St. George's church, Gravesend.

The ancient parish register still preserved in the Gravesend church, clearly indicates that the famous Indian beauty was buried "in ye chauncell."

Pocahontas was the first Indian woman to visit England, and because of that fact and also because of the particularly winsome character, with which historians have invested her, she was the recipient of flattering attentions during her stay in London and was received at court. It was while preparing to return to her Virginia home with her husband, John Rolfe that she became ill and died at the age of 22 or thereabouts.

By reason of the burning of the original church, early in the 18th century, and changes which have been made in the succeeding structure, the old crypts and tombs of St. George's have been so disturbed that the exact whereabouts of the bones of the Indian princess has long been a matter of speculation among trans-Atlantic visitors to the little Thames-Side town. Accordingly, Canan Gedge, rector of Gravesend, has granted Edward Page Caston, an American, long resident of London, permission to open some of the old graves in his church in an effort to locate and identify the remains of Pocahontas.

Should the proposed search be fruitful, it is probable an effort will be made to have the bones of this celebrity of the early colonial period carried back to America. This, however, is another matter and would require consent not only of the church authorities but of representatives of the British government as well. Present efforts will be devoted entirely to an effort to locate the grave where Pocahontas has lain for the last three centuries and more.

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German Klan's Members Must Have Untainted Teutonic Blood

Untained Germanic blood is the primary and supreme test of eligibility to membership in a new German secret society which rivals the Ku Klux Klan in the intensity of its nationalistic spirit and the secrecy of its rites and symbols.

So mindful is the society of its Teutonic character that an applicant for membership must send not only a photograph of himself and a history of his life, but he also must present an authentic record of his "Germanic blood" ancestry and a sample of his hair. These are not sent direct to officials of the society, but are forwarded through intermediaries.

The society has as yet no name that is known to the general public and its organization has been conducted as quietly as possible. The only open appeal for members that has been made was in the form of advertisements recently inserted in a local newspaper under a cryptical runic symbol. Beneath this mysterious sign, in small type, the following was printed.

"Whisper your runic symbol. Call together the earnest champions of light and right!"

Then ran below two sentences in explanation:

"A German religious order is enlisting members from the ranks of German nationalistic men and women who want to co-operate in the saving of the German people and the preserving of German institutions. Applicants should send their family history, a photograph, a sample of their hair, the story of their life and 'proof of blood' written under the above runic symbol."

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JAPS SLEEP AS YEGGS ROB

Sound Slumber Is Big Aid to Burglars; Hard Life Is Cause.

An epidemic of petty house thievery in the Japanese sections of Honolulu started some statistics hound on a 'why' hunt. His investigation developed that the Japanese sleep so soundly that burglars may enter their homes, select what they want at their leisure, take a nap themselves, if they are so inclined, and leave while the departing is still good.

K. Noda, a detective identified with the Honolulu police department, says: "The over-exertion of Japanese laborers in their eagerness to increase their earnings results in complete relaxation and sound, dreamless sleep.

"Burglars prefer Japanese homes to break into, too," he continued, "for most Japanese do not take the trouble of double-locking their doors. These two circumstances are taken advantage of by thieves, who, when they enter, are free to do as they please."

Military Order Backs France

The executive committee of the general staff of the Military Order of the World War adopted a resolution expressing "entire sympathy with France in her efforts to secure from Germany payment of reparations due in accordance with the treaty of Versailles."

Passenger Lines See More Travel

The prospect of increased Atlantic Summer traffic during the coming Summer is featured in the London newspapers in connection with an announcement of a rate reduction and the promised extension of the service of the United States lines with Southampton as the terminal port.

Work began last week in the conversion of one of the berths at Southampton into a deepwater dock large enough to accommodate the Leviathan. The estimated cost of this enterprise is more than 10,000,000 pounds.

The plans include the construction of five other docks capable of receiving the largest liners. Promoters of the enterprise hope to make Southampton the first port in Great Britain. How this will affect Liverpool is a much discussed question.

TOO MUCH URIC ACID?

USE THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT

FREE 85 CENT BOTTLE (32) DOSES

Just because you start the day "too tired to get up," stiff arms and legs, muscles sore; with burning, aching back and dull head—WORN OUT before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in such condition.

Excessive Uric Acid is often the unsuspected cause of rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and ailments which make one miserable.

Be strong and well. Get rid of the "rheumatic" pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, "acid" stomach, Kidney or Bladder troubles so often caused by **body-made acids.**

If you have been ailing for a long time, taking all sorts of medicines without benefit, let The Williams Treatment prove to you how much more good it can do you than anything you have used. Since 1892 **hundreds of thousands have used it.**

If your sleep is broken by an irritating bladder that wakes you up every few hours, you will appreciate the rest and comfort this free bottle (32 doses) should give you.

If you send this notice, your name and home address, we will give you a regular 85 cent bottle (32 doses) of The Williams Treatment. Kindly send 10 cents to help pay part cost of postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Post Office Building, Dept. AA-1214, East Hampton, Conn. Only one bottle free to same person, family or address. Nothing sent C. O. D.

You will receive by paid parcel post, without incurring any obligation, a regular 85 cent bottle (32 doses) of The Williams Treatment. Cut out this notice and send it now, **before you forget. Established 1892.**

Asthma

After suffering the tortures of Asthma and Hay Fever for many years, I discovered a harmless remedy that gives instant relief. 40,000 druggists now sell and endorse **Kinsman's Asthma Remedy.** Price 75 cents. A trial treatment and 1000 reliable references (former sufferers) from every State in Union mailed free. Write to

Dr. F. G. Kinsman, 20 Hunt Bld., Augusta, Maine

MADE TO YOUR ORDER

Pants $1.95

NO EXTRA CHARGES Postage Prepaid

Send no Money We make this special offer for 30 days, to prove the wonderful value, style and fit of **Progress** Tailoring. We will tailor to your special order, a pair of these stylish, $6.00 pants, —guaranteed to wear like iron—and send them to you postage prepaid for only **$1.95. Send no money** or measurements until you receive our samples.

Write for Samples Today. Our big free sample outfit will be sent you the same day your request is received.

AGENTS WANTED—Earn $30 to $35 extra every week, taking orders from your friends and neighbors for our high-class tailoring. No experience necessary. Suits at $12.45 up and pants at $1.95 up make orders come easy. Full details will be sent free. Write now.

The Progress Tailoring Co., Dept. p162, Chicago, Ill.

DIABETES Sugar Disease

No matter how long or severe or what treatment you have taken, send for booklet describing the Dia-Be-Tone Treatment for Diabetes, used successfully at home in thousands of cases, many of which were considered incurable. Highly recommended by grateful sufferers and eminent physicians. Postal will bring booklet. Write today.

BAUER PHARMACAL CO.

821 W. Chicago Avenue, Dept. E-22, Chicago, Ill.

Removes Goitre

Two Weeks Treatment FREE

This simple, safe home treatment removes goitre without inconvenience or danger. Thousands of difficult cases that had refused to yield to any other treatment have reported immediate results. Send us your name and address, giving your age, size and age of goitre, condition of general health, and we will send you a two weeks' trial treatment free postpaid if you enclose 10c to help cover postage and packing. Address: W. T. B. Laboratory, 171 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Michigan.

GETS NO DAMAGES FOR HUSBAND ASHES

Mrs. Alwine P. Anhert, 80, lost a $10,000 damage suit in New York against the United States Cremation Co. for the alleged mixing of the ashes of her first two husbands.

The court directed a verdict, holding Mrs. Anhert had failed to substantiate her claim that the cremation company carelessly handled the ashes.

She almost collapsed in court when she was questioned about her third husband. Weeping bitterly, she declared he disappeared, taking $6,000 of her money with him.

Recovery From Influenza Hastened by

PE-RU-NA

Mr. C. A. Allen, R. R. No. 2, Bondurant, Iowa, gives testimony to the healing power of Pe-ru-na. Influenza left him much run down in health with catarrh of the nose, throat and bronichal tubes punctuated with attacks of asthma. He writes:

"While recovering from the Influenza I was so weak I could not gain any strength for two months. The latter part of the winter, I bought six bottles of Pe-ru-na and began taking it. My weight increased to 175 pounds, the most I ever weighed.

My usual winter weight is 155. If you can use this letter for any good, you are perfectly welcome."

Such evidence cannot fail to convince the rankest unbeliever of the merits of Pe-ru-na.

Insist upon having the old and original remedy for catarrhal conditions.

Sold Everywhere
Tablets or Liquid

Hill's acts at once
checks Colds in 24 Hours

At the first sign of a cold take Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine. Quick to act. Safest and most dependable cold, headache and la grippe remedy known.

W. H. HILL COMPANY
DETROIT

Ask for
Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-455, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

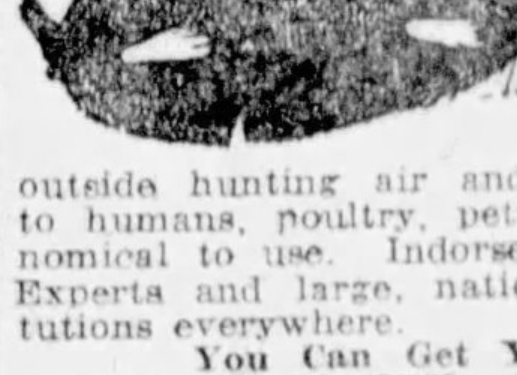
Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Killed 200 Rats at One Baiting

Dog, Ferret and Traps Failed. Amazing Virus Quickly Killed Them All. Not a Poison.

"I was over-run with rats," writes H. O. Stenfert of Redford, Mich. "Seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, Feret and Traps failed. Was discouraged. Tried Imperial Virus and was rid of them all in a short time. Have found rat skeletons, large and small, all over the farm.

"The year previous Rats killed 200 out of 300 baby chicks. Last year saved them all. Will send for 10 bottles for neighbors, and we will clean up the whole neighborhood."



Rats, Mice, Gophers, in fact, all Rodents, greedily eat Imperial Virus on bait. Sets up burning fever. Pests die outside hunting air and water. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Economical to use. Indorsed by Farm Bureau Experts and large, nationally known institutions everywhere.

You Can Get Yours Free

SEND NO MONEY. Write today to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 1921, Kansas City, Mo., and they will mail you two regular $1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus (double strength). Pay postman only $1.00 and few cents postage on arrival. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Readers risk no money, as Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible and will refund your $1.00 on request any time within 30 days.

TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper
TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.......75c
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923

One's debts make the best memory test.

When Germany and France fall on each other's neck it will be feet first.

One way for a diplomat to put his foot in his mouth is to tell the truth.

It is our firm conviction that Europe will settle down in the course of ten or fifteen years. The question of Europe settling up we leave to other prophets.

Lima Beane thinks the way to pronounce the well-known Wisconsin senator's name is Laugh Follette.

Time has to fly to get anywhere. It could never move like congress.

High cost of shoes is one thing that may cause race suicide in this country.

There is no reason why the Democrats should not give Jimmy Cox as many chances as Mr. Bryan had.

Foreigners who come over here to find fault with prohibition might be reminded that the Atlantic is not a one-way ocean.

Human nature is versatile. It brings all the happiness, all the sorrow and causes all the trouble in the world.

Had the suspected murderers tried by the Herrin jury possessed a million dollars each they could not have escaped easier.

Congress, or the lower section of it, went for the "pork barrel" like a cat after a herring. If the senate falls for it the taxpayers' only hope lies in the fact that the President slings a mean veto.

Reports of no unemployed may drive thousands of men into hiding.

Coal prices will be lower when they quit selling by the ton and measure coal by the Golden Rule.

Evidently the K. K. K. regalia was adopted for the purpose of enabling a member to disguise himself as a good citizen.

"What Would Andrew Jackson Do?"—James M. Cox.

Well, if Andy had been defeated by seven million votes he would have kept still.

In society all's well that ends swell.

Samuel Gompers, though often right, must be mistaken in assuming that union labor is a beer-guzzling organization.

There is no sense in making marriage harder. It scares many people as it is.

About the time a bootlegger gets hold of a consumer who gives promise of becoming a steady customer along comes the undertaker and hauls the prospect away.

Every man has a right to make a fool of himself so long as he doesn't interfere with somebody else who wants to make a fool of himself. That is all the personal liberty there is for anybody.

McAdoo says we talk too much. Which would have been all right had he shut up then and there.

Senator Borah might rush over to Germany with a peace ship equipped with squirrel cages and stop the trouble. That is one idea Henry Ford didn't have patented.

The question of where man sprung from is of less importance than importance than where he is going to land.

Eve knew nothing about cooking and less about horticulture.

Florida would be all right for people of moderate means, provided it didn't cost so much down there to go about dressed up without wearing wearing clothes.

In putting a motorcycle on the special delivery stamps the government didn't show much respect for Henry Ford.

It is a tradition of the old days that the most successful saloonist was the one who didn't drink. Yet it was a lesson the fellows on the inebriated side of the bar never absorbed.

Should the office seek the man or the woman?

'Twouldn't be good business for the United States to trust Europe to the price of another war.

Every mind should provide a parking place for a few of Ben Franklin's well-known ideas.

An old-time saloonist, when he sees the many gas stations that are apparently prosperous, must feel horrified at the amount of money that is spent foolishly.

A noose is the bachelor's notion of the tie that binds.

Socialists are so enthusiastic for what isn't they can't appreciate what is.

Women will have equal rights when they can get as much money as men for digging a sewer.

Since there are no saloon bars to lean against men could get along without an abundance of waistline.

Even matrimony has two sides. A man may quit treating his wife like an angel when she quits acting like an angel.

Personality doesn't count for much after a man's feet have slipped out from under him and he has executed a dull thud.

Under the law every man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. In the meantime, if he tries to bribe the jury, that is another angle.

"The Worst Handled Business"

The coal industry has mines with which to produce 800,000,000 tons a year. It has the hoisting machinery necessary, the cars in which to bring out the coal, the cables or motors or mules to haul these cars, repair shops and scales and equipment for sorting the fuel by sizes, yard room and offices—everything required to turn out these 800,000,000 tons a year.

Around these mines are cottages to house the miners. There are stores to supply the wants of the miners and their families. In the larger mining communities are theaters and recreation halls and garages. Every mining district has from a few hundred to several thousand miners to dig the coal, engineers to run the engines, company men to handle the coal, timber the shafts and drifts, see to the ventilation and guard against the accumulation of explosive gas.

The industry, we repeat, can produce 800,000,000 tons of coal with its present equipment and personnel. Yet the country has never been able to absorb more than 579,000,000 tons in any single year. That maximum was reached in 1918 and to produce these 579,000,000 tons 615,000 miners and others were employed. Three years later, 416,000,000 tons of coal were brought out of the mines. The men employed to do this mining numbered 663,000.

Is it a wonder that the United States Coal commission, in its report to congress and the President, spoke of the industry as "unstable?" How else could it be when it has more mines than it needs, more equipment than it can use and keeps more miners at its call than it can keep employed and provided with decent livelihood?

Last December, an unofficial investigator of the coal trade characterized it as the "worst handled business in America." There seems no exaggeration about it. The high costs of maintaining surplus equipment have to be paid for—and the public pays. The cost of keeping unnecessary mines in shape to be used when orders can be obtained is met from the pocketbook of the nation. The average miner has worked only 213 days in a year since 1890 out of working years 308 days long. So to live and to feed his family he has to have a high wage for the time he works. To protect that wage he has to combine with others into strong and well financed unions. The situation breeds strikes as swamps breed malaria.

Here is a basic industry, and termed "unstable." Here is an industry upon which 90 per cent of all manufacturing and transportation industry depends, and it safely can be described as the "worst handled business in America."

The coal commission says that it has word that an agreement between miners and operators, promised shortly, will avert another coal strike for "at least another year." But what the coal commission must do if it can, what congress must work for, the President plead for, is such a reorganization of the coal industry that strikes will have become as rare in the mines as in the best managed industries. For as the commission says, no permanent peace is possible until the causes which make strikes are removed. These causes also make every other trouble with which the coal trade is afflicted.

Special Privilege

Senator LaFollette's bureau for ransacking the laws for evidence of special privilege will do an interesting piece of work, if that work is thorough, but it may be doubted that any remarkable good will flow from the labor. No where in the world has man developed that perfection in government wherein all elements of society are on exactly an even basis and discrimination of one kind or another does not exist.

Mr. LaFollette's name is attached to a shipping law which while granting a number of privileges to sailors denies priviliges of much the same character to shipowners. The Sherman anti-trust law was written to apply to every citizen and every occupation in the same measure. It has been amended to exempt labor unions and farmers while manufacturers and transportation executives may still be punished under its provisions. The constitution prescribes that no discrimination in citizenship shall be practiced against anyone by reason of color of skin. But certain states have nullified this section of the constitution so far as the right to the ballot is granted within their own borders.

With certain exceptions, the provisions of the LaFollette seaman's act are just. Special priviliges have been provided to the weak as against the strong to check the very human habit of men with extraordinary powers to abuse those powers. The anti-trust law put human beings in the classification of articles of commerce and materials of manufacture. Amendment in this regard has worked to no one's damage, but rather to improving the relations of citizens in the republic. Enforced in its original form, this law was applicable against agricultural marketing associations. As recent months have clearly made apparent, the country can go very far in legislating in favor of the farmer with the result of increasing the sum of national happiness, depending ultimately upon the prosperity of its basic industry. The defiance in the South of a constitutional amendment has to do with the question of whether men of wihte skin or dark skin shall control the section politically.

Doubtless when Mr. LaFollette established his bureau for nosing out special priviliges under the law he had in mind only his pet abomination, the industrial corporation. But he can scarcely afford to be one-sided in the business. For his enemy can manufacture the same kind of ammunition to use against LaFollette's friends.

Many things we can call special privilege are simply adjustments in a country not yet out of its experimental stage, undergoing constant change, made up of multitudinous kinds of men and women so little bound together and having so little understanding of one another's problems that, mostly unconsciously, they compete to their own injury.

The Enemy of the Poor Farm

Nearly eight billions of dollars were on deposit in the savings institutions of the country on January 1. In the twelve months before, an increase of virtually a half billion dollars in these deposits had been made in the banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board, these being 77 per cent of all.

This represents not simply a triumph for thrift. It represents wealth which can be used over and over again for the production of wealth. It represents means by which employment can be assured and the woes of industrial depression eased and softened, standards of living can gradually be bettered, the blessings which go with the ownership of property can be distributed among the whole population. It can rightly be said that the bulwark of national happiness is the savings of the people.

The records of insurance companies have shown that out of each one hundred persons in the United States forty-eight are in poverty at the age of sixty-five. Nothing could be more desirable than to reduce this high percentage. Certain groups of radicals believe this could be done by removing the private incentive to gain and putting all property, money, lands, factories, railroads, mines and banks, in the hands of the government. They have had a test of their method in Russia, and it has lamentably failed. The one certain way for establishing a barrier against poverty is individual saving. As this increases, the poor farm fades farther and farther into the distance.

Wounds Bound Up

The departure of the Yankee detachment from Coblenz brought sadness to the community, not rejoicing. So far as concerned these soldiers and the Germans among whom they have lived since the beginning of the occupation, the war is over and its wounds are healed.

The experience is not unique in American history. Our youth are adaptive. They have a national gayety and carefree habit that break down sullenness and resentment and racial antipathies. Long ago, in the time that seems dim and shadowy to most of us, American soldiers left Mexico while folk they had but lately fought loaded them with gifts as sincere tokens of regard. The several armies of occupation in Cuba, whatever the politically minded Cubans may have thought of them, always won to the secret places of the hearts of the masses.

The great lesson of the stay at Coblenz is that if we would have it that way the bitterness of war lasts but a little hour. While the struggle continued, Germans and Americans hated one another with a passion equal to that of enmities among society women at Washington—which is saying a great deal if press correspondents tell their tales truthfully. The Germans felt we had invited ourselves into a fight which was not ours. Americans were stirred to violent anger against the submarine warfare, the inhumanities of militarism and the impudent assumption of kaiserism. These feelings fade more and more as the months pass. They will become in years ahead of us as incapable of reawakening as those animosities which obtained between the United States and Spain nearly a generation ago.

The nations of the earth have to live together. They will live happily with one another only if they will have made some effort to forget the days they have quarreled and fought. It is a matter of congratulation for Americans that their force on the Rhine has done more than most of us thought possible to bind up the wounds of the war.

Getting 'Em Into Church

The Rev. Hugh Orchard of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wore overalls while he preached one Sunday night recently and invited members of his church to come dressed as they pleased. The church was packed and Mr. Orchard said the experiment was a success.

The pastor is quoted in news dispatches to the effect that he believed the reason for small congregations on preceding Sunday nights was that some people did not possess clothes they believed good enough to be seen in a fashionable congregation.

As an advertising stunt, the Iowa preacher's pulpit appearance in overalls was a success to the extent that it attracted a curious crowd—once.

Blue denim may be a novelty as a clerical garb, but too many workers wear it eight or ten hours every day to be attracted by it Sunday after Sunday. Labor leaders and laboring people generally don't wear overalls when they attend union meetings and their own social gatherings.

It may be true, as Mr. Orchard says, that working people may not feel wholly at ease in fashionable congregations, but there is room for doubt that the reason lies chiefly in the inferiority of the cloth they wear or a difference in the cut of their garments.

HOW DIAMONDS ARE POLISHED

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

HAVE you bought that engagement ring yet? I mean the one you were pricing last week for the most wonderful girl in the world? If not, you had better get busy. Diamonds are rising and the prospects are they will never again be as cheap as just now.

The World war, which sent the prices of everything else to the heavens, flooded the market with precious stones. It impoverished the stable old families of Paris, Berlin and Vienna and their heirlooms have found the way to the pawnshop. It threw kings, queens and princes out of a job, and they have been hawking their crown jewels to keep soul and body together. More than all else the Bolsheviks have stolen the great store of diamonds from the palaces and churches of Russia and surreptitiously scattered them far and wide over the earth. I am told the flood from these various fountains has now run its course, and that the demand again exceeds the supply. Moreover, there is serious talk of a combination of the cut-diamond dealers into a trust like the great rough-diamond syndicate, which, for decades, has controlled the output of the mines of South Africa and other diamond fields of the world. This information comes to me from the diamond magnates of Amsterdam and Antwerp, the two great centers where the finest and most costly stones are cut for the principal markets.

Diamonds and World War.

Few industries have been more affected by the World war than those relating to pearls, diamonds and other percious stones. Before the trouble began all mankind seemed to be buying. Antwerp and Amsterdam were taking all the rough stones they could get from Kimberley and the Transvaal and the Germans were exploiting the new diamond territory of their southwest African colony. At that time the British mines were producing about 5,000,000 carats per annum, and the German mines had already reached one-fourth of this production. The Germans were selling most of their product to the Antwerp syndicate in the rough diamond market; but they were also planning a German syndicate to be operated with German money and to have its stones cut by German lapidaries so that the whole business would come to Hamburg or Berlin. They had even issued circulars advertising for bids on that year's output of the German Southwest African mines, allowing only such firms to compete as could deposit $250,000 with their bids. More than 1,000,000 carats of diamonds were involved in the auction, and all told they were then worth in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

The German colonial government at Berlin had already sent out propaganda to advertise these Southwest African diamonds, and the market created was such that the supply was exhausted before the end of each season. The diamonds were popular also with the cutters and polishers, because, although small, they possessed a beautiful water and were easily worked. In 1912, 19 shipments of these German diamonds, amounting to just under $5,000,000 in value, were put on the market, of which about 95 per cent came to Antwerp.

John Bull's Diamond Mandate.

The war broke out and the new diamond territory was fought over by the British and Germans, and at its close was taken over by the British—a small part of the great assets England obtained from the war, which she does not seem to consider in the debt she owes Uncle Sam. She has already begun to work these diamond fields, and in 1920 their output was more than 600,000 carats valued at $15,000,000. There was a slump in the output of those mines in 1920 but the supply of diamonds there is such that the London syndicate can increase or decrease it at will. I have visited both fields and gone down into the huge pipes from where the stones come, and it seems to me they will be taking out gems there when we have the millennium. The Union of South Africa is the region where diamonds are found embedded in rock so that they can be mined. They exist in great pipes or pits of blue clay which some convulsion of nature has driven up through other and harder rock to the surface of the earth. These pipes are of enormous size and depth. The Kimberley mine which I visited is an ellipse about half a mile in circumference and now more than half a mile deep. The stuff taken out was a solid mass of blue rock or blue clay, as it is called; it was peppered with diamonds all the way down.

There are a number of other diamond pipes about Kimberley, all of which have produced vast quantities of these precious stones. The greatest pipe of all is one near Pretoria, several hundred miles northward. That pipe has an area of more than 80 acres, and drills sunk to a depth of more than 1,000 feet have shown it to be spotted with diamonds throughout. It was in this latter field that the mighty Cullinan stone, the greatest diamond ever discovered, was found.

It was early in 1907 that I went to the Pretoria mine and had a talk with Wells, the Irish laborer who discovered the Cullinan diamond. I met also Mr. Cullinan, the owner of the mine. The event took place shortly before my visit. The miners were just ending their work for the day and the last rays of the sun were shining on the side of one of the excavations when Wells saw a ball of fire as big as his fist in the midst of the stones. He rushed across the great hole where he was standing, climbed up and grabbed the huge crystal in his two hands. He then ran with it to the office of the company and gave it to Mr. Cullinan. It was weighed and pulled the beam at 3,025 carats. Mr. Cullinan told me that they sent the diamond to Europe through the mails. It was sent registered and arrived safely. Just a month or so after I left Pretoria General Botha induced the Transvaal government to buy the jewel and give it to Edward VII, who was then on the throne, in token of the loyalty of the South African people.

The next thing in order was the cutting of the huge stone. This was done at Amsterdam by the firm of I. J. Asscher & Co., who have, perhaps, the largest and best known diamond factory of the world. They received the crystal in 1908 and it was on February 10 of that year that it was split into two large and several smaller stones. The process of polishing the largest stone began the next month, and from then the work went steadily on, the several pieces being ground and polished and sawed into the shapes they now hold in the crown of England.

In a Diamond Factory.

Through letters of introduction from the United States consul at Amsterdam, Mr. Frank W. Mahin, I have been able to meet Mr. Joseph Asscher, the man who split the Cullinan diamond and cut and polished the gems which came from it. The work was all done in the famous Asscher factory. The splitting was performed by Joseph Asscher himself. It was with a brother of Joseph Asscher that I went through the establishment and saw scores of experts at work transforming rough stones into gems for the market. Before starting I was shown a model of the Cullinan diamond as it came from South Africa. The stone was as big as the fist of Chief Justice Taft, or about the size of a large dinner goblet. It was of the color of frosted glass, and had a rather greasy appearance; but Mr. Asscher said that one could see the fire shining out through the rough surface. He says the model is a fair representation of the diamond when found.

Sawing Diamonds Like Wood.

It seems strange to think of sawing and splitting diamonds like so much stove wood. But that is what they really do here in this Asscher factory. At least they saw and split the rough stones, which all agree are the hardest things known to man. I watched the whole process today from the making of the saws and axes to cutting the diamonds. The saw is circular in shape. It is a disk as thick as a playing card and about four inches in diameter. The metal is phosphorbronze and looks just like copper. This thin saw is fastened between two round metal plates beyond which the disk extends perhaps one-fourth of an inch all around. There is a hole in the center of the saw and when put on the wheel it flies around at the rate of over 3,000 revolutions a minute or more than 50 times in a watch tick.

But only a diamond will cut a diamond. It is the prince of gems, and it can be cut only by a member of its own royal family. One must have a diamond saw to cut a diamond, and the bronze disk must have a diamond edge before it can cut. This is put on by dipping it into diamond dust and oil. The diamond to be sawed, embedded in wax on the end of a stick as thick as a broom handle is then pushed against the saw and the saw gradually works its way through. This may take hours, or even several days, depending on the size of the stone. I saw the saws working. They went so fast that I could see no motion whatever, and was tempted to touch one to see if it was actually moving. Mr. Asscher warned me, however, that if I carried out the inclination it would result in the loss of my finger.

It surprises me to learn that diamonds are like wood in that the grain runs but one way, and that the sawing is done across the grain and the splitting is done with the grain. Any boy who has had to split kindling for the family fire knows what splitting with the grain means. Diamonds, as they come from the mine, are more or less irregular in shape. They often have flaws, and must be divided into two or three more parts to make the beautiful, regularly shaped gems sold by the trade. It is necessary first to study the diamonds, to see how each can be cut to the greatest advantage. The stone must be divided at the flaws so that they may be cut out. After flaws are split off, the diamond is shaped and polished. It may be again sawed or cleft. The artist who studies the stone draws the dividing lines upon it with black ink. The splitting is done through the flaws and with a diamond ax. Or, at least the ax makes the notch by which, with a soft metal chisel, the diamond is split.

The ax used for cutting the notch has a blade on a wood handle. The blade is a diamond stuck in cement on the end of a stick which is not unlike the handle of a shoemaker's awl. The stone is so inserted as to have a sharp surface exposed. As the cement hardens, the diamond ax is firmly held. The rough diamond to be split is then fixed into a similar tool, and the cutter scratches the latter again and again at the flaw, making a noise as though sharpening a gritty slate pencil. Within a moment or so a notch is cut. The man then sets the stick on which is a rough diamond in a hole in a lead plate on the table before him. He picks up a blade of steel about an inch wide and about three inches long and fits its blunt edge into the notch. He then gives the blade a slight tap with a steel bar about a foot long, and the wedge splits the diamond in two.

Cutting and Polishing.

After a diamond has been split it must be cut or rubbed into facets so that it may have the greatest brilliancy when the light strikes it. Here again one diamond is made to cut another, the polishing being done on a flat round plate covered with oil and diamond powder. This plate is a grindstone as it were. It flies round more than 33 times in a second and the diamonds are fixed in frames so that they rest just at the right angle upon it. The stones are so inclined that they are ground by the diamond dust into just the shapes adapted to each individual gem. Some are made into rose diamonds, some into squares or irregular cubes and some into the emerald-cut. A normal stone has 58 sides or facets, and this is so of diamonds of almost infinitesimal size. About half the weight of each stone is lost in the cutting and polishing.

During my stay I handled some great diamonds as thick as the thumb of a giant, and others ranging down to the point of a pin, while Mr. Asscher told me their value ranged from $350 to $7,000 a carat. He laid before me a small teaspoonful of diamonds each no bigger than the smallest grain of lump sugar. Looking at them through a strong microscope I saw that they had been accurately and symmetrically cut. I was shown square cube diamonds, no larger than the head of the smallest pin you have in your cushion but nevertheless each had 58 sides. Some of these cubes are so small that it takes 200 of them to equal one carat.

Marketing the Stones.

After the stones are cut and polished they must be marketed. This brings buyers from all parts of the world to Amsterdam. They come to look over the stock of goods and consult experts in making their purchases. Some of the experts tell me that diamonds are as different as apples, potatoes or even human beings; there are no two alike. Each stone has its own value, its own characteristics, its own color and its own points of excellence. The experts are like the tea tasters, who can tell at a sip just where the tea comes from and what it is worth. They know diamonds as the tea men know tea. The diamonds are called for by both buyers and sellers and one of them gets a commission at every transaction. He is supposed to protect both buyer and seller and gets one per cent commission from each party, or two per cent of all the money that passes.

Within the past few years the United States has purchased more diamonds than any other country, and the probability is we shall be the chief buyer for years to come. Prior to the war we bought from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 worth of diamonds per year, this sum covering the two markets, Antwerp and Amsterdam. In 1919, before the business depression, we purchased more than in any year in our history. In that year, the declared values of our diamond imports from Amsterdam alone was $65,000,000, or more than three dollars for every family under the American flag. It was six times the average value of the year before the war, and three times that of any year preceding 1919. In 1920 our imports of diamonds from Amsterdam dropped to the value of $31,000,000, and in 1921 to $13,000,000, showing how hard time seriously affect the purchase of jewels.

Jews Make Jewels.

The Jews have the control of the diamond industry of Amsterdam. About one-sixth of the people who live in the city belong to that race, and the diamond-cutters and workers are all Israelites. They are experts at the business, having a skill that has descended from father to son through many generations. Their wages are comparatively low, although higher than in other branches of industry along similar lines. Amsterdam has scores of factories and more than 10,000 diamond workers are employed.

The diamond cutters are far more trustworthy than the men who work in the mines. Of course, great care is taken in admitting strangers to the factories, but the cutter himself gives only a receipt for such diamonds as he is to handle during the day and this must be checked up when he leaves. The factories are not surrounded by guards day and night as are the floors or great fields in South Africa, where the diamond-studded clay lies out under the sun. The cutters are not compelled to live in the works, as in the Kimberley diggings, nor are they stripped when they leave. In fact, thefts of diamonds by the men and women who cut and polish these valuable stones are less on the average than the losses through the clerks of our banks.

CARPENTER'S WORLD TRAVELS.
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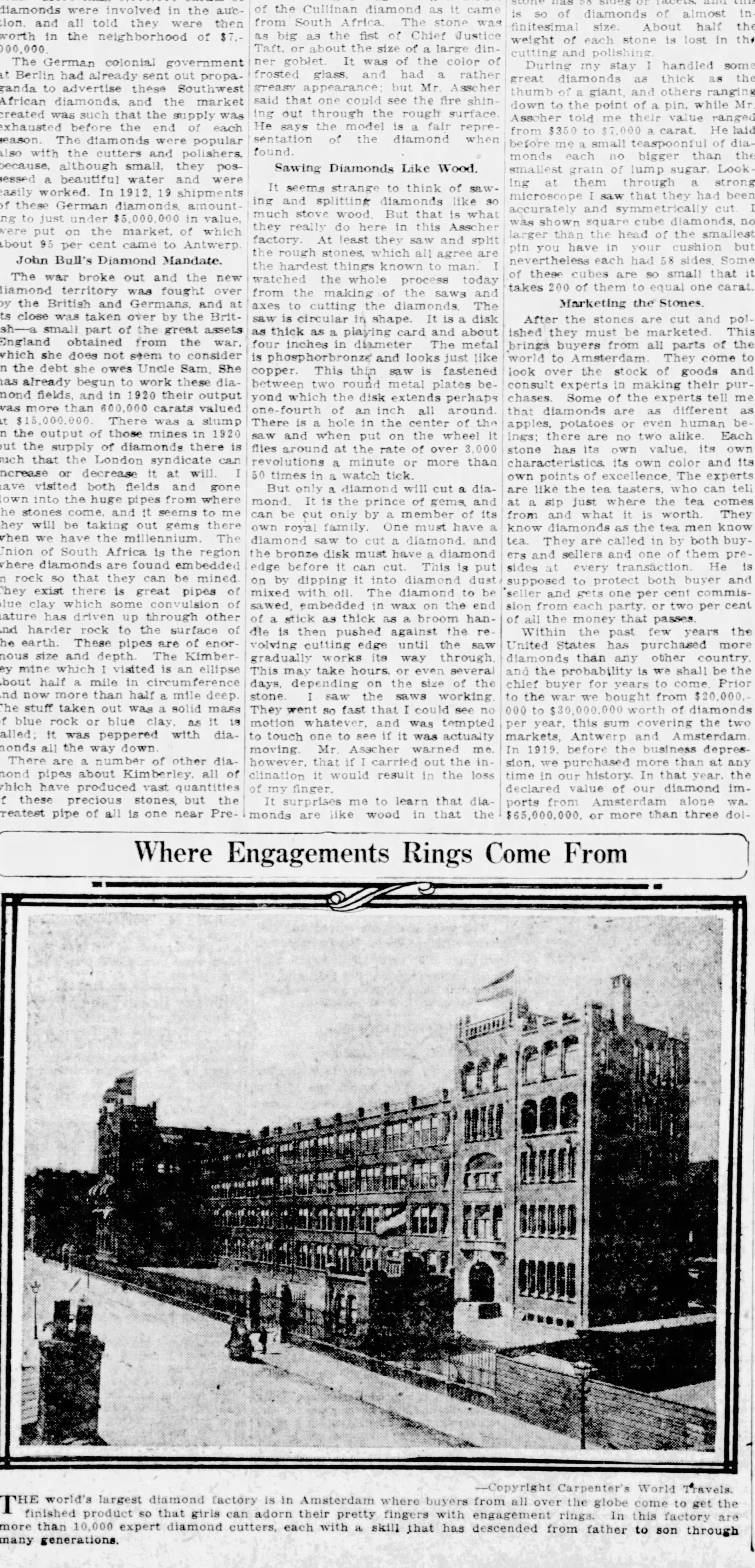
Where Engagements Rings Come From



—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

THE world's largest diamond factory is in Amsterdam where buyers from all over the globe come to get the finished product so that girls can adorn their pretty fingers with engagement rings. In this factory are more than 10,000 expert diamond cutters, each with a skill that has descended from father to son through many generations.

ABE MARTIN

If that Georgia congressman wants t' cause a real sensation let him try t' git up a list o' those who don't drink.

January is th' month when we kin buy a shirt jest like th' one we have on fer ninety-eight cents.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Unfortunate

WHEN you sit before your fire on a stormy Winter night, everything you could desire, every luxury in sight, do you ever sadly think of the hungry, homeless gink, who has nothing fit to drink, nothing comforting to bite? You have doughnuts in a crock, you have mince and pumpkin pies, you have liverwurst in stock, bacon in the larder lies, and along the frozen street, trudging on their weary feet, suffering for things to eat, go a hundred famished guys. You've a bed in which to sleep, and it is a stately bed, with a mattress soft and deep, and the blankets striped with red; in the alley grim and dark, or in yonder windswept park, lie the homeless, cold and stark, with a frosty sky o'erhead. You are thinking in comfort drift to some platitudes threadbare; if they'd only practice thrift, they would not be freezing there; if they'd prudent been, like you, salting down a plunk or two, they would have a bed in view, and a nifty bill of fare. So to charity's appeal you present the frozen face; you don't spare a single wheel for the poor who haunt the place; and you listen to the storm, and your fire is good and warm, and you sit in your old form in your comfort—and disgrace.

Copyright, 1923, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

My Goals

A little braver when the skies are gray,
A little stronger when the road seems long,
A little more of patience through the day,
And not so quick to magnify a wrong.

A little kinder, both of thought and deed,
A little gentler with the old and weak,
Swifter to sense another's pressing need,
And not so fast the hurtful phrase to speak.

These are my goals—not flung beyond my power,
Not dreams of glory, beautiful but vain,
Not the great heights where buds of genius flower,
But simple splendors which I could attain.

These I can do and be from day to day
Along the humble pathway where I plod,
So that at last when I am called away
I shall not make apology to God.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest.)

LEW DOCKSTADER INJURED IN FALL

Lew Dockstader, nationally known minstrel man, was removed from the hotel where he was staying to a hospital in New York, following a fall on an icy pavement which resulted in the straining of his muscles and other injuries. Dockstader is 62 years old and weighs more than 200 pounds.

Scotland Going Dry

Scotland, the birthplace of sundry and divers liquors that have become famous, faces a complete drought, according to prohibition leaders. They say the results attained in the districts which went dry in 1920 have been so good that prohibition will be extended to all Scotland in a few years. The 1923 campaign is already under way, and the "drys" have large funds at their disposal.

VARIETIE

George Bernard Shaw never
meat.

The average baby at one
should weigh 21 pounds

Ostriches have only two toe
much larger than the other

New York society women main
a cemetery for their dogs

More than 300 Japanese trav
a month pass through New York

Wall street messenger boys w
steel safety boxes chained to them

On the sacred island of Pu
China, live more than

The town of Carlsbad seems
rest on a vast bed of boiling wate

The average molecule is less
1-125,000,000 of an inch in diam

The world's total production of
bestos in 1921 was the smallest
1914.

Burns caused 22 deaths a day
total of 8,088 in this country
year.

Bees are least apt to sting and
better natured when gathering fr
clover.

The cocaine user is never hun
and can go from five to 10 days w
out sleep.

Telegrams were first sent u
the sea by cable in 1850 betw
France and England

The motor bus has cut in half
recent cost of passenger travel
Beirut to Damascus.

Wichita (Kas.) claims the disti
tion of being the largest broom
market in the world.

Existing coal mines in the Un
States can produce from 700,000
to 900,000,000 tons a year

The tuatera, a lizard-like rep
living in New Zealand, has dis
traces of a rudimentary third eye

Nearly 20 times as many volun
officers were disabled in the W
war as regular army officers

Rice forms the principal foo
more than 700,000,000 people
China, India and Japan

Sixty years ago 92 per cent of
the Negroes in the United St
lived in the South.

Molecules of hydrogen trave
three times the speed with which
bullet leaves a rifle

"Culture" pearls are said to be
distinguishable from the real
even when cut in two.

A grain of musk will scent a r
for several years, yet not lose o
millionth of its mass in a year

The surface of the sun appears
rotate faster at the equator tha
regions further north or south.

The common housefly ordina
makes 500 wingbeats a second, wh
forces it 25 feet through the air

Vanilla extract can be made a
ficially in the laboratory from c
cloves, eugenol or other substanc

A Swiss engineer named Durle
been appointed to direct the ele
fication of the state railway
Japan.

Aluminum was discovered
Woehler in 1827, but was simply
garded as a scientific curiosity
about 1860.

Seventy-six thousand accide
deaths—a life every six minute
the toll paid by careless Ame
during 1920.

Most migratory birds fly by e
day or night and rest at other th
but the golden plover flies both
and night.

The odor of cinnamon is due la
ly to the presence of about two
cent of volatile oil containing c
namic aldehyde.

Jeweled dresses valued at as m
as $500,000 have been worn in L
don recently by the wives of Am
can millionaires.

"Unknown soldiers" have
honored by five allied nations
United States, Great Britain,
Italy and Portugal.

The greatest catch in the mem
of the oldest fisherman, 160
mackerel, was recently made
Frederickstad, Norway.

In rural England it is customa
to plait a bunch of straw in a h
tail as a sign that the owner is w
to sell the animal.

A sleeve link which could be made more easily
by the inventor an income
of more than $50,000 a year.

Coronium, the element discove
in the corona or uppermost la
the sun, has never yet been disc
in the universe.

In the Caroline island one may
see mosaic floors and hedges
the remains of a submerged city.

Among the Eskimos whale hunting
is the nature of a re
gatta, honors going to the boat
strikes the first whale of the sea

Rents in Berlin were until rece
limited to 125 per cent more
up to 350 per cent of the prew

The Siamese, owing to their sup
stition regarding numbers, give
numbers to their houses, rooms
closets, doors and windows.

Marked changes in the bright
of Betelgeuse suggest to astrono
in the brightness of that star.

According to the natives
beaver never
able to obtain sufficient supply
liquid from the leaves which

Well-to-do and prominent people in
South Africa prefer motorcycles
other motor vehicles on acc
the high cost of gasoline in

In 1913 only 930,000 horsepower
was developed by water in Fra
while in 1921 the figure was
horsepower of hydro-electric

An oil company in Ontario, C
ada, has developed a process
from the government.

Chimneys and smokestacks in S
Lake City must be built fr
at sea level, because of the
rarefied atmospheric pressure.

Pholads, delicious oysterlike
valves related to the
themselves their homes inside
rocks into which they were
the advantage of the drill-like edges of
shells.

The tramp steamer is so
has no regular route
port of destination she
carry big vessels. On arri
as many as
years on end.

It is estimated that the quan
of fish caught annually in the
ton trucks reaching
to San Francisco by way of
Orleans.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

A MYTH

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

It was as though Pierrette on the Valentine had come to life when Jacquelin stepped into the room.

[illegible] the glow of coals in the [illegible] room was dark. Oc[illegible] when a coal fell, a flicker [illegible] across the uniform [illegible] of a lonely ex-[illegible] was fast asleep in a big [illegible] of the fire.

[illegible] was on his knee. [illegible] scrapbook. The cover [illegible] colorless, the pages [illegible] were pictures of Jerry's father and Jerry [illegible] little boy, Jerry when [illegible] and Jerry at war. [illegible] which was open to-[illegible] which had only one [illegible] pasted on its surface, a [illegible] with a demure and [illegible] Pierrette offering herself as [illegible] Valentine.

The house was so still that it seemed like death, for Jerry lived [illegible] and tonight because it was St. Valentine's eve and because it had been a promise and because—well only because Jerry had found that the tender ceremony had become the greatest thing in his life though it brought pangs and pain and an aching loneliness, he had kept the tryst. "If we both live, we'll send each other a Valentine each year—eh what?" they had laughingly promised back there when bombs were bursting closer and closer to the hospital.

Jerry had left on Valentine's day. Tucked in his pocket was the Pierrette's valentine, sketched for him the night before by the trim young nurse. She had entertained the soldiers that night by covering her uniform with an amateur costume made with a sheet and black paper, she had added a paper ruff and a peaked hat with bobbing black rosettes cleverly cut from paper.

"Jacquelin," Jerry had said the next day, "I am going to miss you."

"I know, Jerry" she answered, and then the words—

"Jacquelin, if we both live, we will send each other valentines always?"

"Yes, if we both live. And if we don't—will you wear your uniform on St. Valentine's eve and think of me, dear—just for fun?"

"And if we don't—will you, sweetheart, wear your Pierrette costume and think of me—just for fun?"

It had been a laughing promise made to cover a moment of parting too terrible to speak of.

Jerry had gone and the bombs had come closer.

Five years ago that was. Each year the foolish little ceremony hurt more poingnantly, each year the lonely lines in Jerry's face grew deeper.

It was as though Pierrette on the Valentine had come to life when Jacquelin stepped into the room.

Jerry's head sank deeper into the cushions. The book slipped a bit on his knee. He thought Jacquelin was stirring the fire. He thought he felt the familiar touch of her cool fingers on his tired eye lids. He thought she stroked his hair and gently patted his uniform. Surely she was there—it had all been a fearful mistake. Why couldn't he have stayed with her, been there with her at the last—why did he have a heart left to tear these questions from him? He had promised to think of her on St. Valentine's eve—think of her! He had thought of little else these five years.

The scrap book fell and brought with the thud the agonizing reality of wakefulness.

Enough of this stifling stupid ceremony. He must shake it off. He'd burn the book, he'd burn the suit. How many years must he keep that promise? Once more he picked up the old scrapbook—his baby days, his school days, his war days—and then Pierrette again.

Jacquelin had stepped into the room. She took the book from his hands, "Don't look so frightened, dear, I'm here, I'm real. For five years your Valentine has hunted for you Jerry and now at last—"

MERRY-GO-ROUND

He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew.
—Gothe.

HOME-MAKER PRAISES TEACHERS.

Since reading Fairy Queen's letter I am moved to write. I have often thought I would write but never did. To Fairy Queen I will say that I surely would like to know her real name. My eldest brother spent seven months at Camp Custer and thought it a fine camp.

I don't suppose any of you know me. I live on a small farm in West Virginia, Mongolia Co. I certainly like the farm and outdoor life, although my time is taken up mainly in the house, as I am a married woman and have one little girl 27 months old and she certainly keeps me busy. My husband works at the mines when there is work and at home when there isn't. I love to tat, embroider, crochet, hemstitch and have knitted a little.

To the school teachers I would like to say that yours is a noble work—helping to mold the life and character of the young child. But I can also say from experience that a person does get worried at times when thnigs dont go so smoothly.

I wish Mrs. Charles Asbury would write again.

Wishing Aunt Martha and the cousins a happy and prosperous year, I remain—Queenie.

IS SHE TOO LATE?

At last I have found a fellow sufferer in Little Susie. I had to smile out loud when I read that part of her letter, for it seems as though nothing I said in my letter struck a responsive chord. Am I so drastic that there is no more to say on a subject after I am through? If so, I belong to the self-confident crowd. I am also humble, for I made no complaint at not being noticed, so you see the two qualities can be combined in one person.

Something was left out of my make-up, for I never could read anything impossible such as fairy tales, fables and poetry, which has very little attraction for me. Tell it to me in plain English. I thoroughly enjoy Walt Mason. Books founded on history are my choice in reading. I think life is too earnest to waste reading about something that is impossible. Let's hear what all of you think about humility versus self-confidence or being a doormat versus being aggressive.

Ever since I was about 16 I have wanted to express the appreciation I always felt for New England Girl. Among all the old writers she was my favorite. I have waited 30 years to say so. Am I too late in saying so? Speak once more New England Girl—Belle of Egypt.

INTERESTING SCHOOL.

You asked the question how many saw Venus and the moon the morning of Jan. 13. I will say that we all, boys, girls and teachers here at Thorsby Institute, saw it. I am matron at the boys' dormitory. We take our meals at the girls' dormitory, a little less than a quarter of a mile away. We have breakfast at 6:30. On our way to breakfast we all stopped and saw Venus in the crescent of the moon. When we reached the dormitory the girls and teachers there had also seen the phenomenon. After breakfast we all went out into the yard to view it again. It was dimmer, but we could see it plainly.

Our school here is for poor white boys and girls. It is a Congregational mission school. We have a farm in connection and our boys and girls have a chance to work their way, partly or wholly through the school. Our cooking is done by the boys and girls. I was formerly a teacher and taught 23 years in Ohio. Our school aims to teach morality. Each student must have one year of Bible study to be graduated. I teach four classes in the Institute through the day and superintend the boys' study period at the dormitory in the evening. I am giving my services for board and room rent, and I am enjoying the work. This is my third year here.—Mrs. Martha B. Hunter.

UNCLE JOSH ENTERTAINS.

Move over there, some of you selfish rascals, and let me in. Wal, aren't you goin' to offer me a seat? Thar, that's better. Thankee. Nope, I am not Rip Van Winkle either—I am just your Uncle Josh. That's funny—you didn't recognize me, but I suppose it's all 'cause I've done been out in one of these counties that belongs to the age of the cave dweller, keepin' skoole—Yep, I ring the bell, poke the fire and whistle round until 'bout four o'clock. Oh, no, I don't get tired of my job, best thing in this neck of the woods. Gets sorter lonesome though, 'cause, you see, I only got one scholar—Yep, that's me.

How do I fill in the time? Gosh, I hardly know. Most generally I watch the book stores kinda close like and pick out a good one now and then. Yep, I can tell the good ones by the cover on their backs or else the picture on it. Ya-as, you remember that one with the oil well on the outside, that's the one—"Baron of the Barren's." Wal, I said to myself as soon as I saw it, "That's what you want, Uncle," and I went in and helped myself. Yep, read it through more'n once and a lot of others, too.

I like Rite's books—those about nature. Say, "ain't nature grand, anyway?" Yep, it sure is wonderful how it was all planned.

If it isn't a quarter past 11 already. I'll have to be goin' 'cause I left ole Jerry standin' out in the cold without no blanket. Yep, I'll call again. So long.—Uncle Josh.

Though there has been a marked improvement in the position of girls in China in recent years, it is said that in most of the homes girl babies are still unwelcome.

GET RID OF YOUR FAT

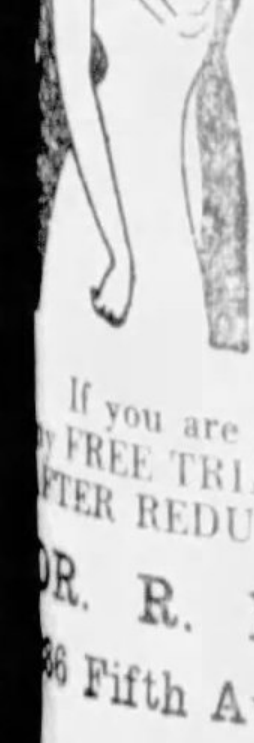
Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs by my simple and efficient method of fat reduction, often at a very rapid rate, and WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place.

I am a licensed practising physician and have made a careful study of the physiological requirements of the human body. This has enabled me to select such medicinal ingredients and in such proportion as in my opinion should produce a loss of weight, improvement in health, and with it an alleviation of all of the troublesome symptoms which frequently accompany and often are a direct result of overstoutness, such as shortness of breath on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, etc., not to speak of the relief from embarrassment of being too stout. All cases are under my supervision.

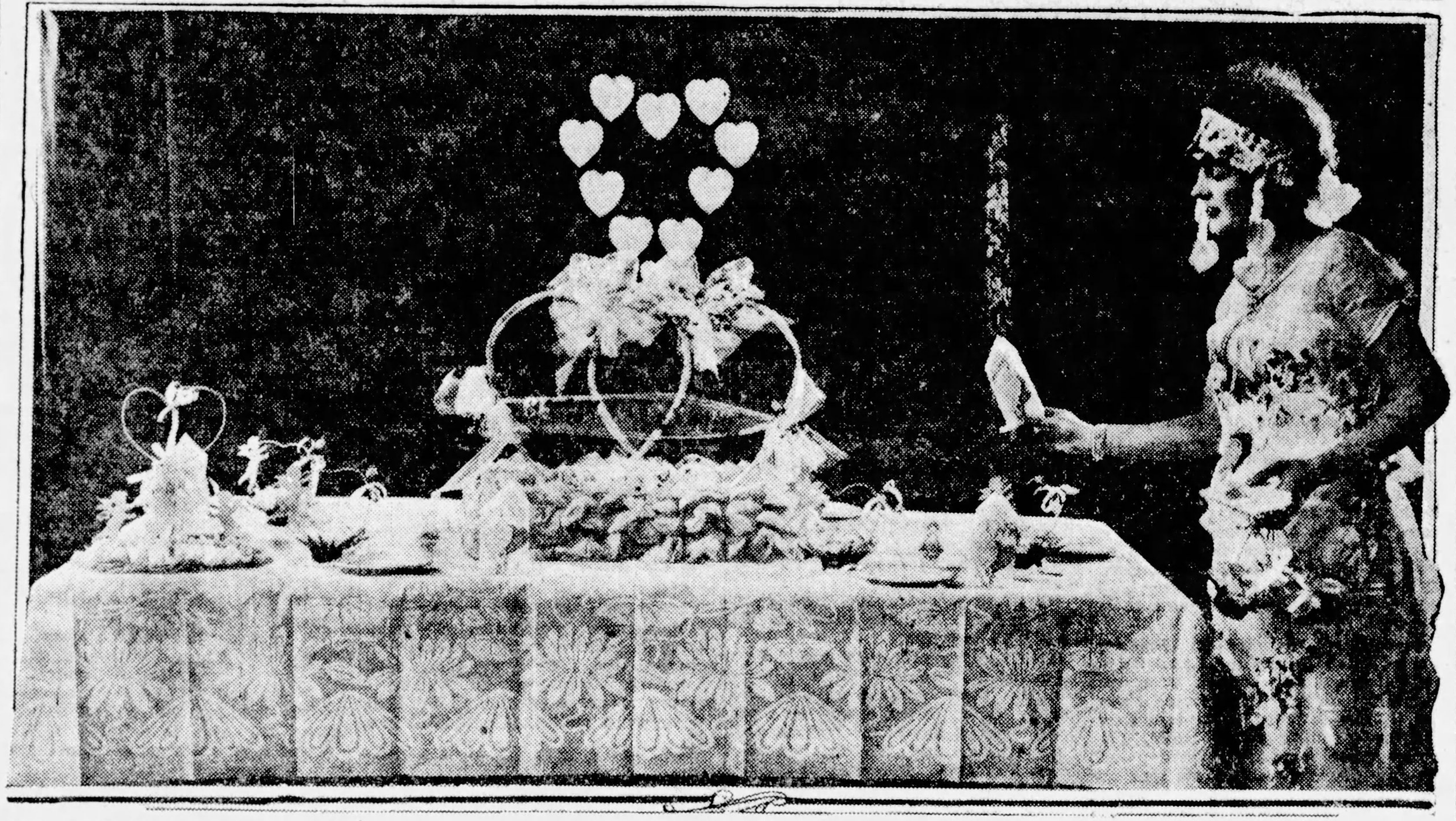
My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy, feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, which come as a result of the loss of your superfluous fat.

If you are overstout do not postpone, but sit down right now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State of New York
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Desk H-524



Novel St. Valentine's Party Decorations and Favors



There are so many appropriate symbols which may be used for decorations on Valentine's Day that one need not be restricted to red hearts and cupids. Cupid's bow and quiver, darts, doves, forget-me-nots, lovers' knots and love verses; with all these as motifs endless attractive decorations and favors can be made.

The flower of love's message, the rose, is the principal feature of the decoration illustrated.

The centerpiece or Jack Horner pie is made of pink crepe paper rose petals, fluffy bows of gauze ribbon, tiny artificial rose buds and maiden hair fern.

The bon bon baskets, in the shape of roses with cupids and rose buds on the handles will carry out the idea. The girl with deft fingers easily can fashion these decorations with crepe paper, cardboard, wire, paste and a little ribbon.

Other dainty accessories are heart design paper napkins, place cards and cardboard cupid silhouettes.

Crepe paper in a pretty design of hearts and roses may be used to make the fetching apron and cap.

St. Valentine's day is an appropriate time for a girl to announce her engagement or to give a party for her dearest chum who is about to announce hers.

The place card, which shows Cupid carrying a tray full of hearts, can be very easily made to serve the purpose of an announcement card. Cut a tiny slit in the hearts on the tray and place a tightly folded slip of paper containing the names of the engaged couple in the opening, allowing it to project a little above the hearts.

Chat With Cousins

On Feb. 12 we wish to pay our respects to the memory of the greatest American, Abraham Lincoln. Nor would we limit his territory. He was distinctly a man of the universe. Though his life on earth was cut off, his spirit will live as long as there is a world.

Aunt Martha always appreciates a good joke—she had a good laugh over this one—see if you don't think it is funny, too. You remember how she wrote about the sermon and the greatest city in the world, namely Jerusalem. Well, some "live" real estate man down in Florida thinks we ought to be told that a certain town down there is the greatest little city in the world. We won't try to convince him, and we won't promise to flock down there, either, but if we do arrive en masse, he had better be prepared to show us a pretty fine place.

Isn't June Bug having an awful time with her names? We might say, "What is so rare as a name in June," or we might say, "What's in a name?" and call her just plain "June," for we know she is lovely.

L. J. likes Coue's formula. Evidently she and her old auntie don't agree. "Oh, dear," says the "old lady, "please don't challenge me to a duel."

What is your favorite tree and favorite flower? Seems as though that is the latest fad on our page. Your auntie likes the fir tree best, and she wants to thank the cousin who sent the sprig of balsam in a letter, for it brought memories of the woods, and the fresh, ever-living message of snow-covered lands which leave untouched the green of the firs.

Just a Sunbeam proposes a Sunshine club. Sounds good, doesn't it? And she suggests that we start it off by sending a Valentine shower to Edith Wickham, who, she says, is a fine girl who has been sick for a long time. Just a Sunbeam has the right idea and ever so many of us will join the club, but, oh, please, how are we going to send a card and letter shower when we do not know the address? We will have to ask Just a Sunbeam to be our messenger this time.

If Bachelor Bill has taken Mrs. B. B. with him to France or any place like that, he had better take The Blade with him. Black-eye-pick-a-pie says. In other words he is invited to write again soon.

Bird Scribe, you have us all guessing as to your age, and it bothers some of the boys and girls who wish to claim you all for theirs. We have had letters and letters and letters telling us how much the ghost stories were enjoyed.

One morning's mail revealed a cousin who likes nothing but facts. Yet she reads our page just the same. We wish she could get some thrills as we do from our flights of imagination, but since she cannot, and since we think life isn't worth living without hope and faith and some of those abstract things which are purely imagination, we will fill in the corners with facts and mix a little of each throughout our dear old page.

If Mr. W. C. Ackerman will write to Mr. A. W. Staats, Tyran, Kansas, he will get the information he requests about the Nasby letters.

Here is something interesting for all of us: One of our readers belongs to a club which sounds like one which is up and doing. The members are supposed to give nicknames of famous men, also Irish jokes and Easter thoughts, and she asks our assistance. Now get busy, for the letter that contains any of these is sure to escape Mr. Waste Basket.

Household Hints

Sweeten egg custards with maple sirup.

Oily bottles may be easily cleaned it a little ammonia is used.

To keep a pie from sticking to plate sprinkle pie plate generously with flour instead of greasing.

Remove the skin and bone from fish while it is still warm and they will come away easily.

When seeding raisins it is a good idea to butter the fingers; then they will not get sticky.

Always remove stains before washing, as soap fixes them.

A pinch of sugar or a little vinegar will make the stove polish stay on.

A drop or two of vanilla and just the right amount of sugar make all the difference in the world in the delicious flavor of whipped cream.

A chowder made with milk and a mixture of vegetables, such as peas, carrots, potatoes and onions, makes an excellent substitute for a meat dinner.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Be true to your word and your work and your friend.
—O'Reilly.

LONELY, LOVELY AND LUCKY.

King Philip opened the door and I stepped in. Ga way ye brown-eyed West Virginians, didn't that "Starr" of Michigan leave a place for me? I wish to tell a little joke on nobody in particular. When I dropped the name of June Bug I wished to be known as Lonely June. Am sure Auntie couldn't make out what the word could be, but didn't she make the best of it? I am a more lonely than lovely June, as I have been taking the bitter part of life with the sweet, and oh, how bitter! "Could there be na happiness if there was na sorrow?" All speak and please smile and make me happy. Being the only child on a big mountain farm I get lonely in the fullest sense of the word. Kindly keep that fact in view.

Fred Sleath, your letter was delightful. How can you boost your state? Have you seen any of Virginia's blue-grassed tablelands, F. S.? No, friend of mine, I don't grow in your wonderful state, but hard by in Western Virginia, where the Clinch mountains look like a great big wall, East and West as far as the eye can see.

Ohio Home Lad, here's a hand o' mine in one o' thine, and a good old-fashioned greeting. My ideal home is—love, joy and peace.

Rhyme Stringer, if you are not a dear you are some old boy. "Every day in every way you are getting better and better." Three whoops for Dr. Emile Coue! Rhyme Stringer, your letter was as good as a Summer shower and the next best thing to the "ghost stories." Come again, or just stay with us.

Brown Eyes of Ohio, Virginia Creeper and Brown Eyes of Pennsylvania, I am your pal from the sky to the ground. Ever read "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Brown Eyes? It's a sort of a twin to "The Eagle's Mate." The former makes the prettiest picture.

J. R. Cotes of Sunny Tennessee, you must be very busy rocking the young ones or you would drop in to see us. There is no excuse for staying away when Dream Ships are splashing salt water in every direction. Yes, come again and don't tell the "Mrs."

Lonely Widower and Robert Brewer, here's wishing you much happiness. Welcome to L. L. M. of Georgia and Abigail Gray.

Brown Fox, come out of the tall timber and spin us another yarn. I heard you barking the other night.

Mona Lisa, my place is yours. I am going from here.—L. J.

HUNTING ALLIGATORS.

Hello, cousins and Aunt Martha, I have been away for quite a while, but thought I would return for a short visit and while here tell the girls how their vanity cases and purses made of alligator skins, are obtained. No doubt many Florida cousins are better qualified to write on this subject, but as we hear from them only occasionally, I will do my best.

Negroes usually hunt these animals more than white folks do. The price they get is very small, as dealers beat the alligator hunters down to little or nothing—however, when we are in the North and buy any small article we pay for it.

While some hunters use a rifle, it is advisable not to shoot them so they die at once, as they invariably sink and then it is very difficult to get them.

I remember seeing at one time two Negroes going after alligators and their outfits consisted merely of one dug-out boat, a pole and an old axe. I asked them how they were going to get them, and one of them answered me thus: "Jawn he poles me out to dat dere boy-head where we's got a gater spotted an' when we gets dere Jawn pokes aroun' and aroun' until Mister Gater comes up an' den—Bingo! I tunks him one on de haid an' dat's de end of old man gater." This description, accompanied by many explosive guffaws of laughter, was very interesting to me, so I thought I would pass it on. So long, cousins.—James Smith.

DROWN LAZY FOLKS.

I shall never give up hope that some day, if I try hard enough, I shall have the whole of my letter in The Blade. Aunt Martha said she did not know whether I was a boy or girl. Sometimes I wish I were a girl and sometimes a boy, so there you are.

I live in Iowa, the best old state in the Union. The city I live in is just a freckle on the map. I love horseback riding, but I do not live on a farm. I love mountain climbing, but alas, there are no mountains here to climb.

Just Nan asked ideas on lazy folks. Here's my remedy. Put them in a bag, also some heavy rocks and then make a grand rush for the river. Where is Farmer Boy of Iowa. Indeed he will say Iowa is the one and only state.

King Philip, are you Spanish? My grandfather was. Where is Virginia Creeper?—Billy of Iowa.

WELCOME BACK AGAIN.

It is now a long time since I have visited the corner. Perhaps you have been wondering where I was, but maybe you never missed me. I would have written before if ill health had not prevented it. I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. Weary, your last letter was fine. I had a good laugh over it and no doubt the rest of the cousins did also. I am interested in the subject of ideal homes and wish more of the cousins would write on that.

This is a beautiful day here in Wisconsin. There is not nearly as much snow here this year as there was last year at this time, but there is enough so that the autos don't run any more.

The annual cherry crop here in Door Co. was fine this past season, but I was unable to do any picking. Why don't more of the cousins write from Wisconsin? The rest of the states are getting too far ahead of us. I hope to see this letter in print, but if I don't I shall know that Mr. W. B. appreciated it anyway. Adieu.—Your Badger Friend, Ruth Berger.

LIKES CARDINAL BEST.

I have just finished reading the page, and how I do enjoy reading all the letters from the cousins. I like to read descriptive letters of the country and towns so much. I never see a letter from this part of the country. We have good material here, but I guess all the cousins are like me, scared of Mr. W. B. Get busy, North Carolina, and let your light shine.

Cousins, which is your favorite bird? The cardinal for me. He is so bright red and cheery. You listen for him when Spring comes and see if you are not delighted. In the meantime read "The Song of the Cardinal" by Gene Stratton Porter. It is fine. When King Winter shuts out the beautiful days, we can always find plenty of good literature to pass off the time. For my part, I like to read Sir Walter Scott's novels or any of the classics. The historical romance, "Ivanhoe," is especially interesting and anyone who has not read it has something splendid in store for them. I think that the old-fashioned novels are so much better than modern ones. It always seems to me that in reading a modern novel the author writes more for the money than for the sheer joy of writing. What do the cousins think about this?

Say, Virginia Creeper, you and I come near being twins. My birthday was Sept. 20. I was 14 years old. I am wondering which is the oldest.

I hope this letter gets in. I only got in the honor role before.—Brown Eyes of North Carolina.

Talks on Fine Arts

Art.

The custom of giving valentines began way back about 270. On the eve of St. Valentine's day young people used to meet, the young ladies drawing names of young men from a valentine box. Thus each young lady acquired a valentine, a real live one, and he was honor bound to her service for one year.

The lacy sentiments and lovely cards of today do not grant such a privilege to the young men, but they get even by keeping the young ladies guessing. A shy young miss is not surprised to find several tokens of undying devotion at her door on Valentine morning.

Music.

To celebrate St. Valentine's day Aunt Martha has chosen the best known love story in literature with the exception, possibly, of the story of Ruth in the Bible.

Shakespeare's play, "Romeo and Juliet," inspired Charles Francois Gounod (sharl fran-swa goo-no) a French composer, born in 1818, to write the opera "Romeo et Juliette." The opera was written in 1867, was favorably received and follows very closely the plot of the play.

Literature.

Henry Morley, an authority on Shakespeare, says that Romeo and Juliet was one of the most popular love stories before Shakespeare's time. He says that Arthur Brooke published a poem on the "Tragicall Historye of Romeus and Juliet" two years before Shakespeare was born. Even Brooke did not take credit for the plot, explaining that he saw the same on the stage.

Morley claims that the tale of Juliet was told by an Italian, Luigi da Porto, who said that he heard the story at the baths of Caldera, told by an archer of Verona, who, in turn, may have taken his story from a tale of Sienna published in 1476. The story evidently was told and retold many times before Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" was published for the first time in 1597.

However, they all agree that the Capulets and Montagues had quarreled and were bitter enemies. That Romeo, suffering from a hopeless love for Rosaline, sought solace elsewhere and went masked to the Capulets' banquet and there fell deeply in love with the beautiful young Juliet, daughter of the hated enemy. They were secretly married by Friar Laurence. Romeo, chancing on a fight between certain members of the houses of Capulet and Montague, tried to force peace, was attacked by Juliet's cousin, and killed him in self-defense. On this account he was banished from Verona. Before he left he visited his beloved wife, through her balcony window. The sorrowful parting left Juliet in such a state of melancholy that her father and mother, thinking she was mourning her cousin, proposed marriage for her. They demanded her marriage, in fact, when they discovered her resistance, to Paris, a young nobleman. Frantic with fear and grief, Juliet went to Friar Laurence for advice. He gave her a potion to drink the night before her wedding to Paris, which would bring on a sleep like death. She would be entombed in the monument of the Capulets. Friar Laurence would send for Romeo and they would rescue her from the tomb. All came about as the Friar expected, with the exception of the delay of the letter to Romeo, which caused the final tragedy.

Romeo, hearing of Juliet's death and not receiving the explanation from Friar Laurence, took his own life at her tomb. Waking, Juliet seeing her lover dead, drew his dagger from his belt and stabbed herself.

Capulet and Montague mourned with joined hands over their dead and thus the lovers, Shakespeare said, "Do with their death bury their parents' strife."

Sewing Room Help

If you have a number of straight edges to hem, run the corners together with a needle and thread before putting them on the hemmer. This will permit a continuous hem and will avoid the trouble in each case of trying to start the hem neatly.

To Our Friends

Please address all letters intended for this page to:

MARTHA HOLDEN,
WEEKLY BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

POETS' CORNER

Books of the Bible

(Continued)

Jonah, though prophet of the Lord, yet fled from Tarshish from His word.
Then Micah sings in sweetest lays the glory of millenial days
And Nahum tells the fear and gloom of Ninevah and of her doom.
Habakuk though the fig tree fail, his faith and trust in God prevail,
Then Zepheniah tells of grace, and love that comes in judgment's place.
And Haggai in the latter days repeats "consider well in your ways!"
In Zecariah's wondrous book, we find eight visions if we look.
Then Malachi, the last of all speaks sadly still of Israel's fall.

New Testament.

First, Matthew tells of Jesus' birth. As King of Jews, He came to earth.
And Mark, how patiently He bore the yoke of service which He wore.
Physician Luke then sounds His praise in all His human acts and ways.
And John, the one whom Jesus loved His heavenly birth and being proved.
The Acts record the spirit given, and Christ ascended into Heaven
The Romans written by St. Paul shows all have sinned yet Christ for all.
Corinthians First the church with gifts forgets its grace and pride uplifts.
Corinthians Second, where the Lord had dealt in judgment, grace restored.
Galatians when the law had failed, tells how that faith through Christ prevailed.
Ephesians, Christ our head above: His members here must walk in love.
Philippians joy and oneness too: will make poor sinners know 'tis true.
Colossians we Christ's members here, must show His love to us so dear.
The First of Thessalonians paints the hope of dead and living saints.
And Second Thessalonians, when, the judgment falls on sinful men.
First Timothy, young, good and just, had much committed to His trust.
In Second Timothy, Paul writes, the soldier never flees but fights.
To Titus, then: Be sound in speech, hold fast the faithful word and teach.
Philemon, to his erring slave, at Paul's entreaty, all forgave.
The Hebrews shows the shadows fled, and Christ, the substance come instead.
Then James in order, next succeeds, now show your faith is real by deeds.
And Peter, in experience versed, says Glory then but suffering first.
In Peter's Second letter, see what holy persons we should be.
The First of John we read therein, the blood of Jesus cleanses sin.
Second, a lady is addressed, who with her children, Christ, confessed.
And Third, he writes to Gaius, then, and longs for more than ink and pen.
Next Jude in his Epistle tells of raging waves and empty wells.
Last Revelation judgment shows, but Christ comes quickly at the close.

The Ninety and Nine

There were ninety and nine, that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold,
But one was out on the hills away,
Far from the gates of gold—
Away on the mountain wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine,
Are they not enough for Thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer,
"This of mine has wandered away from me,
And although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed;
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through
E'er He found His sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert He heard its cry—
Sick and helpless, ready to die,
Sick and helpless and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are those bloodrops all the way
That mark out the mountain track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray
E'er the Shepherd could bring him back."
"Lord, whence are Thy hands so rent and torn?"
"They were pierced tonight by many a thorn
They were pierced tonight by many a thorn."

But all through the mountains, thunder riv'n,
And up from the rocky steep,
There arose a glad cry to the gate of heav'n
"Rejoice, I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
"Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own!
Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own."

Mixing With Martha

Valentine Party.

Bouillon
Celery Tips and Wafers
Chicken Salad
Nut Bread Rolls
Potato Chips
Olives
Jelly
Marshmallow and Nut Dessert

Chicken Salad.

Cook chicken and cut meat in small pieces. Mix with it one-half the quantity of finely cut celery, moisten with mayonnaise dressing and serve on a bed of lettuce. Garnish with parsley and slices of hard boiled eggs.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

Three eggs beaten, three tablespoonfuls vinegar, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful mustard, paprika to taste; stir all together and cook until creamy over steam, stirring all the time; take from fire and pour in one-half cup oil slowly, beating constantly. Add whipped cream if desired rich.

Nut Bread.

One cup sugar, one and one-half cups sweet milk, four cups flour, in which sift four teaspoonfuls baking powder; one cup nut meats, one egg, a little salt. Put in tin and let rise 20 minutes. Bake.

Rolls.

One quart milk, two tablespoonfuls lard, 12 teaspoonfuls sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt; scald together; let cool. When lukewarm add one compressed yeast cake dissolved in one-half cup warm water and mix stiff with flour. Let rise two hours; mix again and rise one hour. Cut and put in tins; rise; bake in moderate oven. Butter before rising and after baking.

Marshmallow and Nut Dessert.

One pint of cream, five cents' worth of marshmallows, cut fine, five cents' worth old macaroons grated fine, six English walnuts, very little sugar, one-half teaspoonful or so; one tablespoonful Maraschino cherry liquor, one cherry served on top of each dish.

Ho Reapers of Life's Harvest

Ho reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idly waiting,
For reapers more to come,
The golden morn is passing
Why sit ye idle dumb?

Thrust in your sharpened sycle
And gather in the grain,
The night is fast approaching
And soon will come again
Thy Master calls for reapers
And shall He call in vain
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered
And waste upon the plain?

Come down from hill and mountain
In morning's ruddy glow
Nor wait until the dial
Points to the noon below
But come with a strong sinew
Nor faint in heat or cold
Nor pause not, till the evening
Draws round its wealth of gold.

Mount up the heights of wisdom
And crush each error low
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human hearts should know
Be faithful to thy mission
In services of the Lord.
And then the golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

Old Uncle Ned

BY S. C. FOSTER.

Dar was an ole nigger, and his name was Uncle Ned,
And he died long ago, long ago.
And he had no wool on de top of his head
On de place where de wool ought to grow.

Den lay down de shubble and de ho-o-o-o
Hang up de fiddle and de bow,
Dar's no more hard work for poor Uncle Ned,
For he's gone where de good niggers go.

His fingers were long as de cane in de brake,
And he had no eyes for to see,
He had no teeth for to eat de corn cake,
So he had to let the corn cake be.

When Uncle Ned die, Massa take it berry bad
And his tears ran down like de rain;
Old missus cry and she look'd berry sad,
Kase she nebber see de old man again.

Snatches From W. B.

I have been a silent reader of The Blade for a long time. I think the Household page is the most interesting. I have been living on a farm here in the W. Va. hills for about two months and as I have not seen any girls and boys of my own age, I am very lonely. I love to hunt, ride horseback and coast. I will be 16 Feb. 14.—Tomboy of W. Va.

Here I am. It is my first adventure. I hope this misses the waste basket. I am a stranger, but I won't be very long.—Harry Spencer.

We have taken The Blade for many years past and I have always enjoyed the Household page. The warm friendly letters, the interesting practical articles and the poems. I was 20 on Dec. 6. Have I a twin?—Marie Snyder.

I wish all you cousins and Aunt Martha would come and see me, for I would love to know all of you. I am coming back and call for my twin.—Honey Bee of Ill.

I have been a silent reader of The Blade for eight months and I think it is a grand paper. I live on a farm in W. Va., and I think they are beautiful. Come on, Apple Bloom, we would like to hear from you.—Red Rose from W. Va.

Would you all admit a new cousin in your happy band? I am always glad when The Blade comes so I can learn to read good news. The times are dull these long Winter days. I surely will be glad when Spring comes and the beautiful birds are singing. I wish you were here to help us eat apples. I will be 20 April 7.—North Carolina Cousin.

I live in the country about seven miles from Morgantown, in a saw-mill camp. My dad is the superintendent: I get very lonesome at times. How many of the cousins made a resolution on New Year's. I did, but I won't tell what it was. I am trying to keep it.—Brown-Eyed Peggy of Rocky Lonesome.

I never miss reading the letters from you. We are all sorry that King Philip is sick and glad he is getting able to write, hope he gets better so he will write again. Canadian Cowgirl, I love your letters; Don Quioxte, yours, too. Sunny Jim, where are you? Why don't you write, and Hiawatha, too. I will be 15 Jan. 28.—Shortie of Pa.

Hello, this is the first time I have written. I love to read the Household page. I am looking for my twin. Were any of you cousins born Aug. 9, 1906?—Freckles of W. Va.

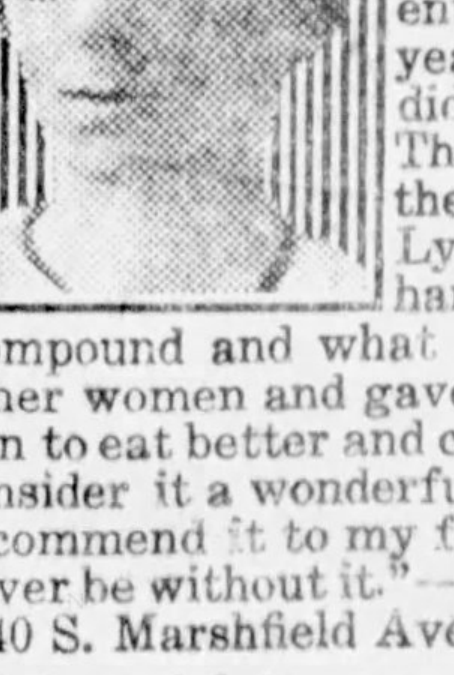
COULD HARDLY DO HER WORK

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Eat, Sleep and Feel Better Every Way

Chicago, Ill.—"I was weak and rundown and in such a nervous condition that I could hardly do my work. I was tired all the time, and dizzy, and could not sleep and had no appetite. I tried different medicines for years, but they did not help me. Then I read in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for other women and gave it a trial. I began to eat better and could sleep, and consider it a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to my friends and will never be without it."—Mrs. M. OHLEN, 3640 S. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

It is such letters as these that testify to the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This woman speaks from the fullness of her heart. She describes as correctly as she can her condition, first the symptoms that bothered her the most, and later the disappearance of those symptoms. It is a sincere expression of gratitude.

For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been so praised by women.



KINGS OF THE MISSOURI

By Hugh Pendexter

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(Continued From Last Week.)

Lander was now rolling his head and groaning. Holding both guns in one hand, Bridger tossed the long knife at Lander's side and cried:

"There's your medicine. Wake up an' pick it up! We've licked 'em!"

Lander's fingers closed on the haft and he crawled to his feet, glared wildly about, then sensed the meaning of it all and lurched toward his friend mumbling:

"You licked them you mean. Lord, what a fight you put up!"

"Reckon even Jim Baker would have to knuckle down a little to this scrimmage," Bridger proudly admitted as he swept his gaze over the prostrate forms.

"Them two bears he fit an' killed weren't full grown of course. But baby grillies are mighty bad poison. Now we'll quit this place. Have your knife ready an' look out for that hell-cat. Some of these in here may be playing 'possum. I'll back out an' keep 'em cooped up till you can find an' fetch the horses. Go ahead."

Lander leaped through the doorway and endeavored to cry a warning to his patron. Bridger followed and was instantly seized and hurled to the ground.

CHAPTER XII

Medicine for the Lance.

Flat on his back Bridger looked up into a circle of savage faces. Lander stood helpless between two warriors, a red hand over his mouth. The men holding Bridger stepped back and permitted him to rise. Both his rifle and knife had been taken from him when he was first seized.

In addition to the circle about him there was another and a stronger line a few rods back. He made no move to escape, but when he observed the Deschamps and Rem breeds sneaking through the door and disappearing into the bush he called to his captors to stop them.

"Leg the dogs go. We know where to find them when we are drunk and want to dance a mangy scalp," spoke up a deep voice.

Bridger twisted about and beheld a short, powerfully built Indian with much gray in his hair advancing through the inner circle. Waiting until the man stood before him Bridger greeted:

"My friend Gauche comes after I have won my fight."

Lander caught the one word Gauche, and knew that he was in the presence of perhaps the most cruel and crafty Indian the Northwest had produced in many years.

Gauche stared coldly at Bridger. He still smarted from the drubbing inflicted by the Aricaras. He knew Bridger was a mighty warrior, but he owed him no trade allegiance. There was a smouldering rage in his black heart which could be eased only by torture or ransom.

Bridger and his young man were not connected with Fort Union, and there was no A. F. C. reprisal to fear. But Bridger was a big man in the mountains, and at the head of a pioneer fur company. He was worth a fat ransom.

"Why don't you say something, Gauche? Your men hear fighting and seize me and my brother and let those mixed breeds go. They came to steal your horses. Why are hands placed on me? Don't you know it is bad business for you to treat a white man this way? Or do you want trouble with white men?"

Gauche smiled inscrutably, and replied:

"I have said it. The Deschamps hair is mangy. My medicine will not feed on such. When I want them I will send some of my squaws to cut off their heads. They have nothing I want.

"Now about yourself. What do I care for your words? Have the white men ever made Gauche, the Left-Handed, run? When he calls himself Wakontonga, the Great Medicine, does he go and hide? When on the war-path he is known as Mina-Yougha, the Knife-Holder, is he ever afraid?

"Has not Death many times sent to him saying, 'He invites you,' and has not Gauche always answered with a laugh and returned to living out his time? Speak soft, white man; do not leave a trail of words that will make me angry."

"Squaw's talk," sneered Bridger. "Draw off all but a handful of your men and give me a knife or an ax, an' you'll find the kind of a trail I will leave for you."

Gauche lifted his ax as if to strike with the flat of it, encountered Bridger's blazing eyes and knew if he struck he must kill. As that did not meet with his purpose he put the ax aside and briefly said:

"I open a new trade. I need you."

"Go on," said Bridger, now sensing what was coming.

"You live among white folks, many sleeps down the long river. You have big lodges filled with goods. You will go with me to my camp, where I shall make a big feast for my war-medicine. Then you will send a talking-paper down the river by the young man. You will send for a fire-canoe to come up here with many presents for the Assiniboins."

"Your medicine must be foolish to make talk like this," sneered Bridger. "I am on my way to the place-of-building-boats. I am McKenzie's friend. He made me a big feast at the fort last night. We sat up till the moon grew tired, drinking from big bottles.

"McKenzie and his men are following after me. Now I have lived in his lodge and eaten his meat and drunk from his bottle. Let the Assiniboins watch their steps carefully, or they will step on a snake that bites and poisons."

Gauche concealed his concern at this bold speech. Of all things he must not incur the displeasure of McKenzie. It was from Fort Union that he obtained the all-necessary guns and powder and ball and the dearly loved liquor. Adhering to his original purpose of holding the mountain man for a big ransom, he changed his bearing to one of friendliness. He said:

"There are bad men about here. If you are a friend of the Great Chief at the fort you are a friend of the Assiniboins. You shall go to the place-of-building-boats. Our camp is near there. We will go with you to see no bad breeds hurt you."

"Nine men tried to hurt me in the cabin. Those who have not crawled out are too sick to move. To some perhaps, Death has sent word, 'Come, he invites you.' They were not cunning like Gauche. They went. I do not need your help, Gauche, but you will need mine. Therefore we will travel together."

Gauche was puzzled by these words and studied Bridger suspiciously.

"We will ride to the place-of-building-boats together like two brothers," he sullenly assented.

"Good. Give us our guns and bring our horses. My young man and I are in no hurry, but you must ride fast or your sick man will die."

Gauche felt himself trembling. He stepped back and moved about to hide his sudden fear.

"Why speak of a sick man? Where is he?" he demanded."

"In your camp. You pitch your lodges to wait until he gets well or dies. Your medicine is weak. It let the Aricaras whip you. It can not make your friend well."

The chief prided himself on being a magician with the greatest of power. He had a nation of credulous believers and few skeptics. As fast as he found a skeptic he fed him poison. Having devoted so much of his time and thoughts to sorcery and magic, it was natural that he should be ensnared in his own black webs, and he began to wish he had never seen this strange white man, who mocked him before his warriors.

"The white man has a strong medicine?" he muttered.

"Very strong. My young man here has a very strong knife-medicine. Black Arrow of the Crows offered him many ponies for it. But my medicine takes his by the hand and leads it about as you would lead a child."

"Then he shall lead my friend back to strength. He is La Lance, one of my chiefs. There are crooked tongues that will say my magic killed him if he dies.

"There were cords through his bones and wolf-hairs under his skin and bird-claws in his flesh. With my medicine I took them all out and showed them to him. But there is an evil spirit in him my medicine can not reach. My warriors stand about the lodge to shoot it when it comes out, but my medicine can not drive it out."

"Chief has a sick Injun on his hands. Afraid he's going to die an' that his reputation as a poisoner will make other bands in the tribe think he was murdered. That shows it ain't a cut or a gunshot." Then to Gauche:

"Bring our horses and guns, and lead the way. We are in no hurry. We will stop long enough to look at the sick man. I am full up to my neck with this talk."

The horses and weapons were brought up; and, equipped once more and mounted, the white men rode side by side with the Assiniboins in front and bringing up the rear. Lander anxiously murmured:

"But you can't cure the sick man."

"White medicine is stronger'n red any time," replied Bridger. "If it's something very simple I'll use some doctor stuff in my saddle-bag. I've toted it to the mountains an' back every trip. My medicine would work all right on anything, but I never bother it for something that don't 'mount to much. An' it ain't awful keen to work on an Injun anyway. I've worked it on Crows, as they're friends of mine, but I always was afraid an Injun would make it grow weak. Jim Baker's got crazy ideees 'bout medicine—still, it's all right not to take chances.

"A feast of b'iled berries mayn't do it any good, but I reckon they wouldn't do it any harm. Jim won't take no chances when it comes to his medicine. I've known him to travel four hundred miles just to git something he allowed his medicine would relish. Between my medicine an' the doctor's stuff I'll pull the Lance through or kill him."

Gauche's camp consisted of some three hundred warriors. Bridger shrewdly surmised that the Aricaras must have help from the Sioux tribes to defeat so big a band. When the chief and his prisoners rode into camp there rose a great commotion, and from the snatches of gibes hurled at them Bridger managed to patch out the truth.

Gauche had learned of Bridger's presence at the fort and had determined to capture him and hold him for a big ransom. In this way he would in part make up for the spoils he had planned to take from the Aricaras. The men in the camp on seeing the two whites boldly taunted them with being held for ransome, and Gauche heard it with stolid face and glittering eyes.

Bridger halted in the middle of the camp and said to Gauche:

"Tell your men we are here to cure a sick man of a devil, and that afterward we are to be free to go our our way. Tell them that is the only ransome we will pay. If the man dies his friends will say you poisoned him. Then two, three bands will join together against you. If La Lance dies it will cost you your life."

"If he dies you will be the cause, and you will die," hissed Gauche. But I will say what you wish."

And lifting his powerful voice for quiet he told his people how he had made a bargain with the white men. If they cured La Lance they were to go free. If they failed, his people could kill them or hold them for ransom.

This did not please the bulk of the warriors. They cared nothing for La Lance, who came from another band. He had not carried himself so conspicuously as to win their admiration during the Aricara campaign. He had not been wounded. Either his fear had made him sick, or old Gauche was slowly poisoning him to death. They rather approved of the latter fate. To keep secret from his captives the mutinous inclination of some of his men Gauche dismissed all but six of his companions and then the way to a tent at one side of the camp.

As they rode toward this Bridger opened a saddle-bag and extracted a medicine-case and tucked it under his shirt. As they dismounted from their horses in front of the tent four warriors standing guard there discharged their guns at the ground and one ran about clubbing his gun as if striking at something.

Then one of the guards loudly and proudly called out that the approach of the great master had frightened the evil spirit from the sick man and that they had shot and clubbed it to death as it ran from under the tent. One said it was the size of a river-rat.

Gauche received the compliment in silence and seemed a bit loath to enter the tent. Bridger crowded by him and stood looking down on La Lance, who had three years to live before being dissected and eaten by the Big Bellies. Bridger diagnosed his sickness as malarial fever and felt much relieved.

Gauche now entered and displayed some cords of rawhide, some strands of coarse hair, such as the Indians pluck from between the buffalo's horns for the making of horse-hobbles, and three withered bird-claws.

"These were taken from the sick man's body by my medicine," he modestly reminded.

Bridger gravely bowed his head and declared:

"Your magic is big. Your medicine is very strong, for it drove out a devil. But it was only a little devil and the big devil remains. My medicine let me see the little devil when it ran from under the tent. Will you try again, or shall I use my medicine?"

La Lance began groaning. His eyes were closed and he did not sense the presence of the three men. Gauche hastily decided:

"My white brother shall try his medicine."

Bridger fumbled at his medicine-case and bowed his head as if in deep thought. He tilted his head as if listening to ghost voices; but in his sidelong glance Lander beheld a twinkle in the gray eyes and a twitching at the corner of the firm mouth that told of hidden laughter.

Staring intently at Gauche, the mountain man motioned for silence. Gauche and Lander stood rigid. Only the moaning of the sick man and the murmur of angry warriors outside the tent intruded on the silence. With an abruptness that caused the chief to step back nervously Bridger hissed:

"My medicine tells me the sick man is troubled by the Water Spirit. Your medicine is strong, but it can not drive out the Water Spirit. Wait—my medicine brings another talk to me."

He cocked his head and listened and nodded; then triumphantly announced:

"Now I have it. Send warriors along the river bank toward Fort Union. Before they come in sight of the fort they will find two keelboats tied to the bank. The boats probably will be hidden in the bull-berry bushes. They must look very sharp. They must untie one of these boats and take it up to the place-of-building-boats. There they will find a broken boat.

"The Water Spirit says there is big medicine in the broken boat but that it can not work until the sick boat has the strong boat fastened to the sick boat, then will my medicine work and drive out the Water Spirit from the Lance."

Gauche never dreamed of doubting this diagnosis and cure. His savage mind fed on the things it had created. It appealed to him as being extremely logical that the Water Spirit should grieve over the wounded boat and should torment some Assiniboin warrior until an undamaged boat was brought to keep company with the broken one. He left the tent to send men after the hidden craft, and the moment the camp beheld him his shouts were raised.

"What do they say?" asked Lander.

Bridger produced a bottle of fever medicine and forced several swallows down the sick man's throat.

"That will give him a jolt, I reckon," he grimly mused. "What are they saying? Oh, not much of anything. Some say the Lance is sick because he is a coward. Others say the tribe's medicine is against his being with Gauche's band and that the Aricaras would have been whipped if he hadn't been along. The most of 'em don't give a hang for the Lance—. Ah."

"What?"

Bridger frowned.

"One of the head men is asking Gauche if we are to be let go without paying a big ransom. He says we do not belong to the fort; that the Assiniboins would be fools if they didn't make a profit out of us. Now Gauche is talking but I can not hear him well— Buf-ler 'n' beaver! Hear 'em now! That means he's made 'em mad—that he's told 'em we're to go without paying any ransom. He's the boss an' his word is law—let 'em howl all they want to. There's just one thing that'll make him change his mind an' treat us like dirt.'

"Ife we fail to cure this man," said Lander.

"Not by a dern sight. If his warriors don't find that keelboat. Talk to your medicine, boy, an' git it to working. They just got to find that boat."

He lifted a finger and turned to the sick man. Gauche glided in, his dark face scowling.

"Some of my men talk like fools," he growled. "Some of them will go hunting their uncles among the spirits. They forget I am the Left Hand, that I am Mina-Yougha the Knife-Holder and Wakontonga the Great Medicine. It comes of taking them to the white man's fort.

"The man McKenzie thinks to make trade by treating my warriors as if they were chiefs. They forget I can make black medicine."

"Do they go to find the boat?" asked Bridger anxiously.

"They go. My white brother's medicine must have eyes like the eagle to see so far. He shall give me the medicine that drives out the Water Spirit and I will not ask for gifts from the canoe-that-walks-on-the-water. When does the big spirit leave the Lance?"

Bridger glanced at the flushed face of the sufferer and recalled cases he had treated among his trappers. His answer must be a gamble at the best, as he did not know how long it would require for the men to find the boat and work it up to the chantier. But Gauche was waiting, his small eyes demanding an immediate answer.

"When your young men come back and say the boat is in its place the spirit will leave him," Bridger calmly assured.

"Wait here. I will see a tent is made ready for you," said the chief. This time he was gone but a few minutes. They followed him to a tent pitched within two-score feet of the sick man's. Motioning them to enter, he left them.

Inside was a kettle of water and some dried buffalo-meat. Before the entrance was fuel and two crotched sticks on which to hang the kettle. Bridger measured out some medicine into a wooden dish and diluted it with water and placed it near the door. Then he lighted a fire and hung the kettle.

"Going to try and cook that stuff?" as Lander in huge disgust, pointing to the dried meat.

"No, no. That's good just as it is," said Bridger, catching up a strip and working his strong white teeth through it. "Doesn't smell very bad, either."

"Ugh! Then why the hot water?"

"That sick cuss has fever an' chills. I've got to bu'st it up during the night. I'll give him a mighty strong dose—full strength. 'Nough to make a horse sweat. Now I must git to him again in 'bout two hours. I need lots of hot water. See those devils scowl at us."

The last, as a band of warriors paraded by the tent at a respectful distance and lowered blackly at the white men.

"Never a Injun had more power over so many men in this valley as Gauche has had over his band," ruminated Bridger. "But the old cuss has it right when he says he may lose his grip because of the men getting to the fort.

"The A. F. C. makes a heap of 'em when they bring in a good trade. They always start their liquor trade at dark an' keep it up all night. Old Gauche has a tin dipper which he never lets go of, an' he rushes in an' out an' gits beastly drunk an' keeps so. When he's drunk his authority slips a trifle. His men, being drunk, say an' do things they wouldn't dast do before him when sober, an' they ain't made to suffer. This has been going on ever since the A. F. C. got active up here a few years ago.

"Gauche's men are beginning to wonder if he's much better'n they be. He's always held 'em in check by his reputation as a medicine man, poisoner and worker in magic. But the first time he led his band to Fort Union an' stopped outside to vermilion an' dress-up an' hear the cannon shot off in his honor he was losing a bit of his power.

"Three years ago there wasn't a man in his band that would 'a' dared to give him any lip. Now he's kept everlastingly at it to think up games where he can run off some Blackfeet horses an' lift some Sioux hair so's they'll stick to him as a big chief.

"His trip down-river give his standing an awful jolt. They blame his medicine for the licking. He thought to make 'em forgit by corraling us an' gainin' a big ransom, but the Lance blocks that game. If the Lance dies the Lance's band will blame him, an' say he poisoned the cuss. He's just got to cure the Lance or have trouble. With his own men gitting sassy he can't afford to let that happen."

"If the Lance gets well he'll probably hold us for ransome just the same," observed Lander.

"He'll have to be crowded awful hard before he'd do that. First place, he'd be afraid of my medicine. Second place, he knows he can't go only 'bout so far before McKenzie would have to call a halt. But if McKenzie l'arns 'bout the beaver packs he won't call a halt till he's got his paws on 'em. I'm going to git out of this camp tomorrer if I have to take Gauche up in front of me."

Lander worried down some of the tough meat while Bridger ate heartily. Groups of warriors kept passing the tent and eying it malevolently. Bridger ignored them but Lander shifted his knife from boot to belt and would have felt more at ease had Gauche been with them. The chief, however, has disappeared.

As the darkness settled over the camp Bridger commented on Gauche's absence and explained it by saying:

"He's gone off alone somewheres to make new medicine. No good comes of shifting your medicine the way he does. Git a good one and stick to it. It may git lame when it meets a stronger medicine; but if it averages up well that's all you can ask.

"Jim Baker swapped his medicine for a spotted Cheyenne pony once. Pony bu'sted a leg next day an' the Injun who'd took the medicine sneaked in an' stole Jim's rifle. Just plumb foolishness."

"But if he don't come back his men will get rough," said Lander.

"Sure to. But listen to me; no matter what they try you keep calm an' act like you didn't know they was round. Time enough to make a fight when you see me letting out."

By degrees the camp quieted down and Lander believed they were to have a quiet night despite the chief's absence, when a long howl down by the river bank caused him to start nervously. They were sitting before their tent. As the outcry continued Bridger arose and entered the tent and called Lander after him. Then he fixed the flap in place.

"It's hot and stuffy," complained Lander, feeling about and locating a buffalo robe and sitting down.

"Just remember my orders. Don't show fight till I give the word," quietly replied Bridger.

Now the noise by the river increased in volume. Bridger informed:

"Some of the bucks have fetched liquor from Fort Union."

The two sat and waited while the bedlam drew nearer. Lander was puzzled in following the course of the hideous chorus. It would sweep toward them, then lessen in intensity, only to pass to one side with renewed volume. Bridger lighted his pipe and explained:

"They're feasting from lodge to lodge, giving rum to each tent and asking the people to join 'em. They'll be here by 'n' by."

"And shall we wait?"

"Best thing to do. Fetch in some of the dry wood. I'll make a fire an' open the smoke hole. Leave the flap back. We'll give 'em a chance to see."

All this was bewildering to Lander, but if Jim Bridger did not know how to handle the situation no man in the mountains or in the Missouri Valley did. So he obeyed and Bridger soon had a small blaze burning inside the tent which brightly illuminated the interior. The flap was fastened wide. Bridger then seated himself near the opening and motioned for Lander to sit by his side.

"Here they come," he warned. "Full of A. F. C. liquor an' natural cussedness. Don't pay any attention to 'em."

With a rush and an inferno of yells the dusky band swept around the tent and howled ferociously. Bridger smoked on placidly and between puffs talked to Lander, who sat with bowed head as if listening intently.

Several bucks ran up and thrust their heads through the opening but neither of the white men seemed to see them. One of the intruders reached in with his knife and slashed it within a few inches of Bridger's head but the veteran gave no heed to the threat. From the corner of his eye Lander beheld a knife-blade slice through the rear of the tent and nudged Bridger.

"Never mind little things like that," drawled Bridger. "They've got quite a few things they'll try. They don't just dare to kill us, but if they can make us show fight they'll dare anything."

Fascinated and with his heart galloping furiously, Lander watched the knife. Now it was re-enforced by other knives and amid horrible yelling the back of the tent was slit to ribbons. Ferocious faces appeared in the openings and fairly spat at them. One man, in a delirium of rage, contented himself with thrusting his body half-way into the tent and stabbing and hacking the ground with his knife, all the time emitting the most devilish shrieks.

"Trying to scare us into stampeding," lazily informed Bridger. "Now sit tight an' don't budge a muscle. They won't shoot at us."

The warning was timely, else Lander would have leaped to his feet to sell his life dearly. Several bucks thrust their guns through the tent and discharged them into the fire, blowing coal and ashes all about.

"That's why I made a blaze," Bridger cheerfully explained. "If it had been dark they'd 'a' hit us."

As if acting on a prearranged signal the band now rushed close to the front of the tent and ripped off a hide in order to expose more fully the prisoners. With knives brandishing and guns pointing they crouched low and howled in the faces of the white men. Never by so much as a quiver of an eyelash did Bridger give evidence of knowing they were there.

Lander, by keeping his gaze lowered while he traced patterns with his finger on the ground, also managed entire indifference. There came one more volley into the coals of the fire, a final surging forward, a last crescendo of inarticulate cries, then as one the visitors fled back to the river bank and their cache of rum.

"That's over," mused Bridger with a sigh of relief, and now the sweat began dotting his forehead.

"Pawnees tried it on me a few years ago, but they didn't have any rum, just pure ugly, an' they didn't go as far as these fellows did. Fine for the sick man! Reckon I'll slip in an' give him a hot dose."

Not relishing to remain alone, Lander went with him. With coals from their fire they ignited a handful of dry twigs and by the light of these Bridger held up the patient's head and forced him to drink a dish of hot water, re-enforced with medicine from the medicine-case.

The Lance showed no improvement that Lander could detect, but Bridger nodded in approval.

"He's quit groaning. Ain't begun to sweat yet but we'll fetch him before morning."

During the night Bridger visited his patient several times to dose him with hot drinks. The Lance continued to rest easy although his skin remained hot and dry.

Near morning Gauche came to the white men's tent badly spent. He said he had been far from the river making medicine.

"I made two medicines," he explained, watching Bridger furtively. "One was for a war-party against the Blackfeet. I know where and when forty lodges with the white man Berger will pass down the river on the way to Fort Union. I shall send a talk to McKenzie to keep inside his fort. We do not want to hurt any of his people by mistake.

"My medicine tells me that if I wait until the Blackfeet have commenced drinking we can kill them all and run off all their horses. Then will the Assiniboins know my medicine is not sick like an old man."

"Your other medicine?" demanded Bridger suspiciously.

"I made that to make the Lance strong again."

"Then that is why my medicine did not cure him last night," sternly cried Bridger. "Burn or throw away that last medicine, or I will let the man die. Take the war-path and get a new name by killing Blackfeet, but stop opening your medicine-bag toward the Lance, or I will tell the Indians of your nation that you killed the Lance."

"My medicine wanted to help," muttered Gauche. "If it will not work with your medicine I will burn it."

He rose and, bending over the fire, secretly opened a skin pouch and reluctantly allowed the contents to drop into the flames. The whites caught the odor of burning feathers. Rising, Gauche asked:

"Now, when will the Water Spirit leave him?"

"Very soon. Some time before the sun goes down," assured Bridger.

CHAPTER XIII

Phinny Comes and Goes.

The inactivity was most distressing to Lander. He pictured Papa Clair arriving with the packs. He saw men from the fort discovering them and reporting the news to McKenzie. By this time Lander's friendship for Bridger was so partisan he would feel defeat as keenly as would his patron.

"Why not give that Indian more medicine and have it over with?" he asked of Bridger, who was lounging outside their ruined tent, smoking and watching the Assiniboins recovering from the night's debauch.

"There's one big reason," Bridger simply replied. "I've told Gauche that the Water Spirit would quit the Lance when the keelboat was back at the chantier. I've been shaving down on the hot drinks till I could know the bucks have had time to find the boat an' take it up-river. I want to hold back the cure till the boat's been returned.

"I've got to ding it into Gauche's Injun head that it was my medicine what did the work. If he gits the notion he had a hand in it he might think his medicine was so strong he could hold us for ransom. He's tricky as a snake.

"This waiting business would fret me all up if I let it, but I believe in my luck. This band done its worst when it fooled round our tent last night. They won't try to stop our going less Gauche tells 'em to. They're sick from the rum an' have lost lots of interest in lots of things. Funny that McKenzie's liquor should help us out of this scrape."

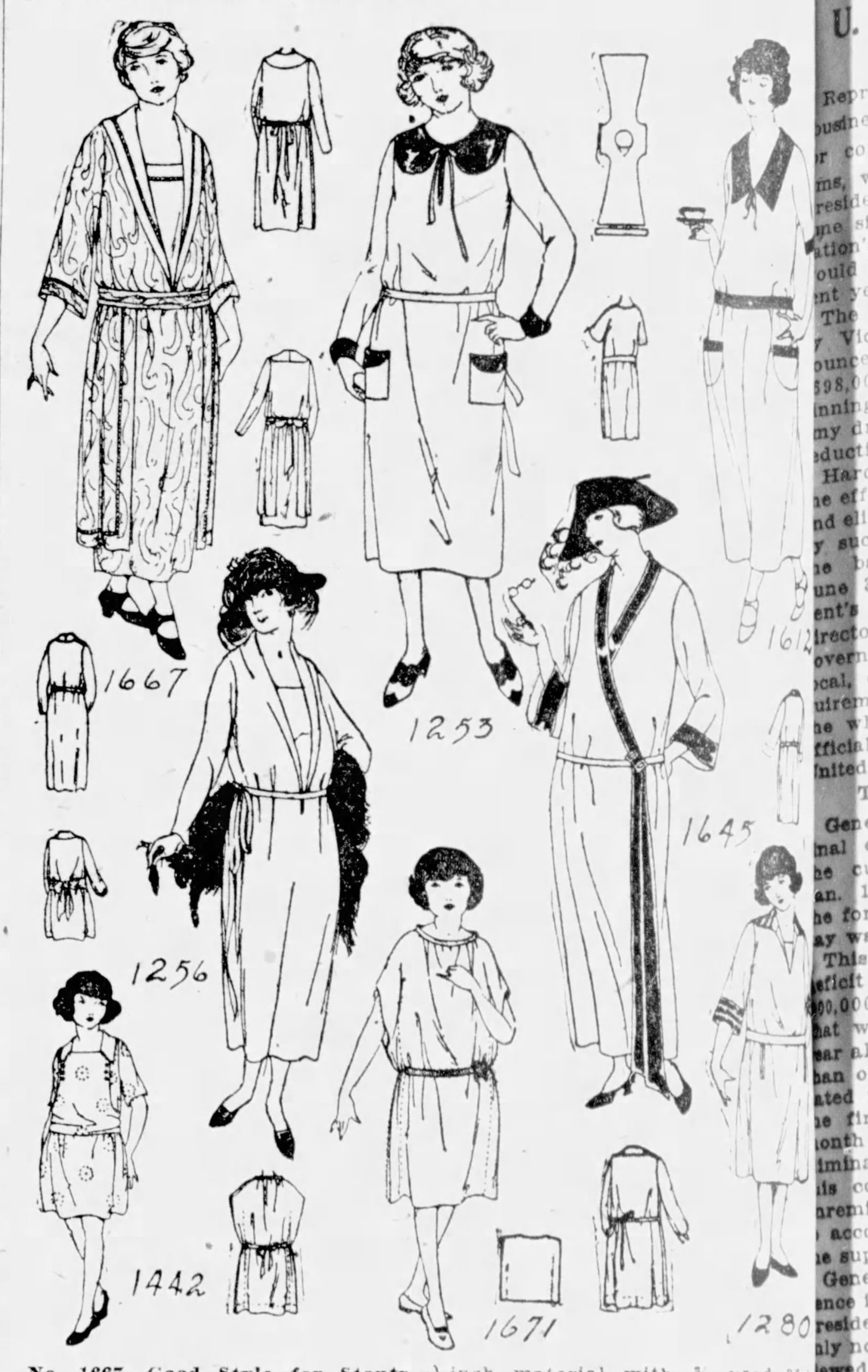
To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

MOST every girl knows the charm of making her own hat, especia now when metal cloth is the golden or silver crown that gives brilliant touch to an otherwise somber costume.

Coats are dark as a rule, though Paris journals say that bri green will find favor again this Spring, branching out from hats a gowns and actually appearing on the outer garments.

Green holds its popularity in spite of the old superstition and spite of the trying relation to the average complexion. Blondes we green well but the brunette had better think twice before deciding on th popular shade for her Spring wardrobe.



No. 1667—Good Style for Stouts—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅜ yards 40-inch material with ¾ yard 30-inch contrasting.

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How to Keep Young at Sixty and Past

Folks, do you know the secret of staying off old age?

Do you worry over little things? Are you irritable? Do you have backache, headache, too frequent or scanty urination? Very likely all these disagreeable feelings are caused by clogged kidneys. If they are not normal, all the other organs of the body suffer. Doctor Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid) Tablets for disorders of the kidneys will relieve you if taken in time as a preventive of serious trouble.

The Next Corner

When you see a sign on the Boulevard, warning you to look out for a dangerous curve in the road ahead, just around the corner, you know it is there, although you cannot see it. Just so are physical warnings—backache, dizziness, that tired feeling, usually indicate weak kidneys. Time to look out, isn't it? There is apt to be too much uric acid in your blood, and a splendid remedy for your troubles is Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid). It is harmless and much stronger than lithia, and that it has been a great relief to hundreds is shown by the many endorsements Dr. Pierce receives.

Cincinnati, Ohio—"I had been a great sufferer from backache and kidney trouble. My work is pretty hard on the back and I got so bad that I could hardly bend over or straighten myself up to do my work; it was an effort to get up in the morning. I was in such a state that I was willing to try anything, and did try many things. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Anuric (kidney and backache) Tablets at last and tried them. The reason I say last is 'Anuric' was the last I needed, for two bott have taken all the pain and kink out of me. I want to say 'Anuric' has them all beat."—Albert Johns, 1839 Eastern Ave.

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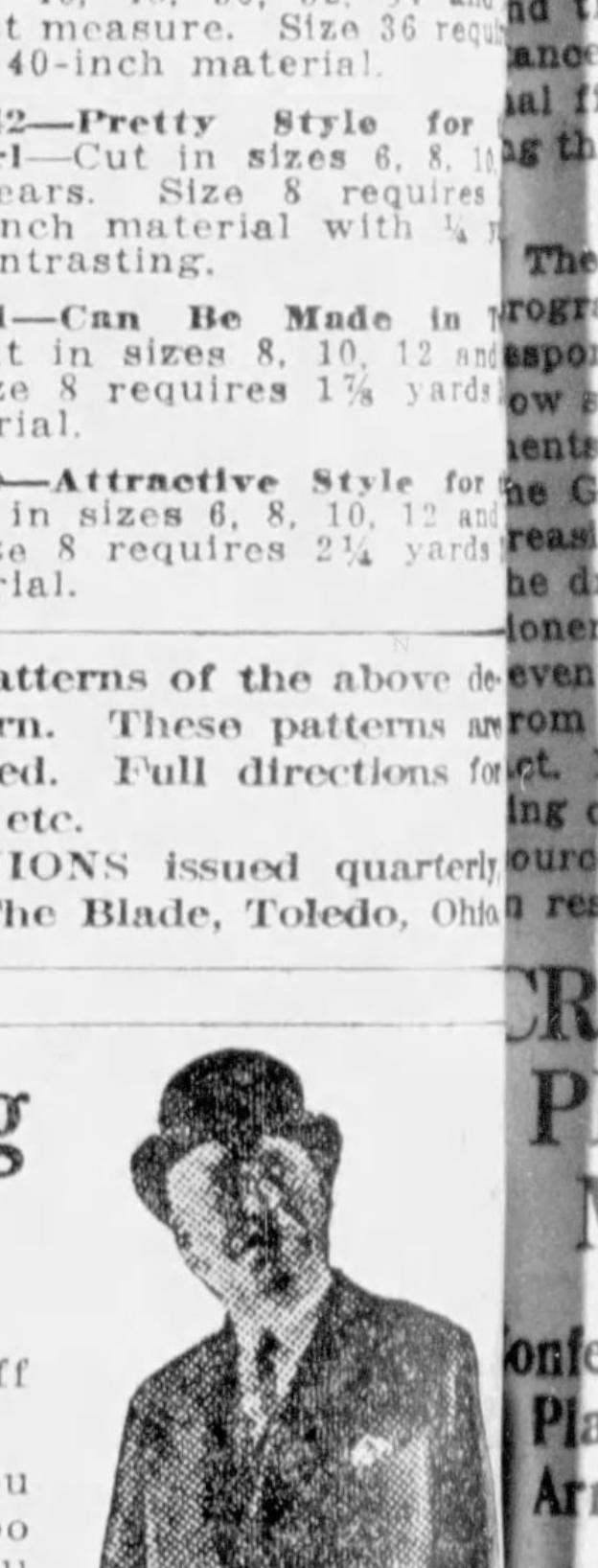
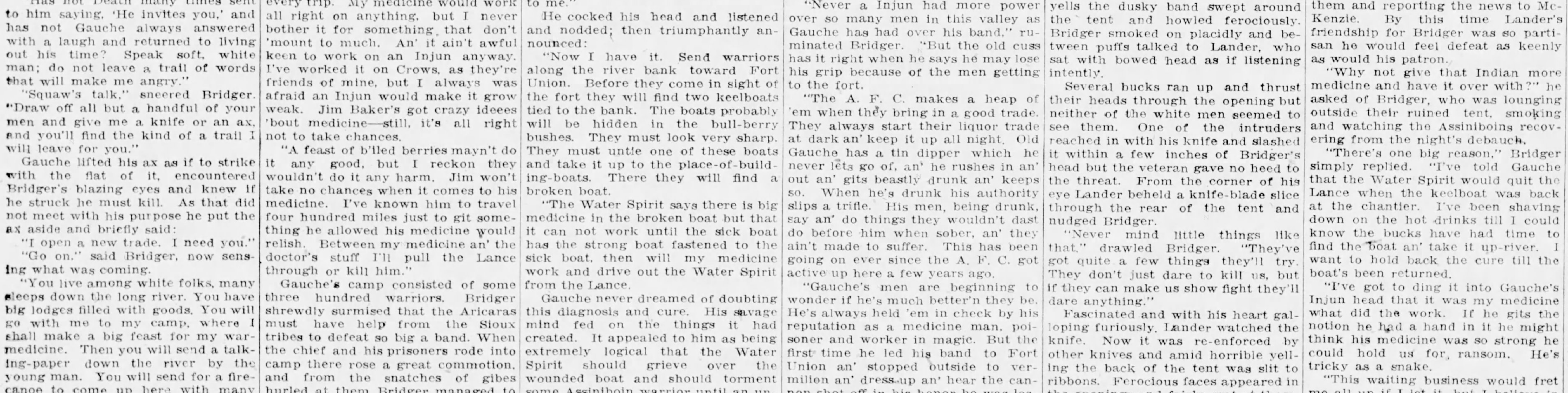
Send 10c for trial package An-uric to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Ho Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free medical advice.



MUTT AND JEFF—

You Can't Rush Dan Cupid With Autosuggestion

By "BUD" FISHER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MISS SCHULTZ, DAY BY DAY IN EVERY WAY, YOU LIKE ME BETTER AND BETTER!
MISS, SCHULTZ, DAY BY DAY, IN EVERY WAY, YOU LIKE ME BETTER AND BETTER! NOW I'LL CALL HER UP: SHE CAN'T REFUSE ME!
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DGET BALANCE EN THIS YEAR

veral Millions Already ut From Estimated U. S. Deficit.

epresentatives of the government iness organization," assembled consideration of budget prob were told in a message from ident Harding that for the first since the fiscal year 1916 the on's income and outgo probably ld balance at the end of our cur year, June 3 .

he President's message, delivered Vice President Coolidge, an ced that instead of a deficit of $,000,000, estimated at the be ning of the fiscal year, the econ ing of the 10 days ago had forced a ction of $92,000,000.

arding urged a continuation of efforts at curtailing expenditures eliminating waste, declaring that uch continued attention would balanced budget be realized e 30. Supplementing the Presi 's plea, Brigadier General Lord, ctor of the budget, called on al ernment workers to subordinate , departmental or sectional re ements to the greater good of whole people, admonishing the ials that "U. S." means the ed States and not "us."

To Spend Three Billion.

eneral Lord reported that the estimate of expenditures for current fiscal year, surveyed 15, was $3,574,554,132, while forecast of receipts on the same was $3,481,904,595.

his leaves, he pointed out, a cit of slightly more than $92,- 000, and he expressed the belief with five months of the fiscal ahead in which to cut away less one-fifth of the amount elimi d in the excess expenditures in first seven months of the 12- th period, the deficit could be inated. He declared, however, in connection, that "the tireless, mitting efforts of the President ccomplish the result must have support of every public servant."

eneral Lord's speech carried evi e in support of statements in the ident's message that results were now becoming apparent. He re ed the work of the various cies subordinate to the budget au, showing how thousands of rs were cut from estimates here there, and millions in some in ces were lopped off of the orig figures by those intent on mak he nation pay as it goes.

Back Taxes Collected.

he administration's economy ram alone has not been entirely onsible for the showing, which seems to warrant definite state ts of a balanced budget this year, General said. He pointed to in sing collections of revenue under drive for back taxes by Commis er Blair of the bureau of internal nue and greater customs receipts duties levied in the new tariff More highly specialized hand of all the government's revenue ces, he added, also have brought esults.

RIPPLE SEEKS PRISON TO GET MEDICAL CARE

fesses Old Crimes and lans New Ones if Not rrested.

dge M. C. Tarver received a let recently from J. M. Nix, formerly istice of the peace of Murray nty, Ga., who says he is guilty of ery and larceny after trust and ests that he be brought back New Orleans, where he is liv and lodged in the federal peni iary.

he local bank, in which Nix says cashed a forged check, also re ed a letter from him saying un bank officials sent for him he going to pick out a nice shiny lbox and break into it so federal horities would take charge of He added he had tried to get hospitals in four states and n't and he was urgently in need medical attention.

writing to Judge Tarver Nix he had to be either a beggar or rook and go to jail, because of crippled condition.

I have tried them all," he said, d I'd rather be a prisoner."

uffalo in Abyssinia are extremely cious, quite unlike those in this ntry.

YS KIDNEYS CLOG AND NEED FLUSHING

nk Water Freely and Often, Also Take Salts if Back Hurts.

hen your kidneys hurt and your k feels sore, don't get scared and ceed to load your stomach with a of drugs that excite the kidneys irritate the entire urinary tract. p your kidneys clean like you p your bowels clean, by flushing m with a mild, harmless salts ch helps to remove the body's ous waste and stimulate them to r normal activity.

he function of the kidneys is to er the blood. In 24 hours they ain from it 500 grains of acid and te, so we can readily understand vital importance of keeping the neys active.

Drink lots of good water—you 't drink too much; also get from pharmacist about four ounces of Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a s of water before breakfast each rning for a few days and your neys may then act fine. This ous salts is made from the acid grapes and lemon juice, combined h lithia, and has been used for rs to help clean and stimulate gged kidneys; also to neutralize acids in the system so they are longer a source of irritation, thus en relieving bladder weakness.

ad Salts is inexpensive; cannot in e; makes a delightful effervescent ia-water drink which everyone uld take now and then to help p their kidneys clean and active. this; also keep up the water nking, and no doubt you will won what became of your kidney ble and backache. By all means your physician examine your neys at least twice a year.

The Powerful Katrinka

Fox
"HEY! YOU! GET OUT IN THE STREET WITH THAT WHEELBARROW!"
"I SAID GET THAT WHEELBARROW OFF THE SIDEWALK!"
?
!

GIANT LEVIATHAN TO PLOW THROUGH SEAS TO ENGLAND IN JUNE

America's most ambitious undertaking in maritime affairs will be launched next June, when the giant steamship Leviathan, the largest vessel flying the United States flag and the second largest in the world, will be placed in the New York-Southampton route in competition with the six star liners of the British passenger fleet, including the Majestic of the White Star line and the Berengaria of the Cunard line.

Assignment of the Leviathan to the Southampton route, under operation by the United States lines, was officially announced by William J. Love, vice president and general manager of the emergency fleet corporation and eastern district manager of the United States shipping board, after contracts for permanent dock space in Southampton had been closed.

The Leviathan, being reconditioned at Newport News, Va., at a cost of approximately $6,000,000, is expected to be ready June 15. Definite sailing dates will be arranged in time for the big ship to share in the heavy Summer bookings that are already being made.

All Confident of Success.

In placing the Leviathan in the Southampton trade, where competition is greater than on any other route, officials of the shipping board and of the United States lines are confident the giant steamship will carry the United States flag to success on a scale never achieved heretofore by American ships in the passenger trade.

The Majestic, the world's largest ship, and the Berengaria, the third largest, will be the most important liners with which the Leviathan must compete. The Berengaria, formerly the Imperator, and the Ieviathan, which formerly was the Vaterland, are sister ships taken over by the allies from the Hamburg-American lines in the World war.

During the latter part of the war the Leviathan was the most important transport used in carrying soldiers to France. Her staterooms and passenger equipment had been stripped away, making her capable of transporting 17,000 troops each trip. She has a registered tonnage of 54,282, is 907.6 feet long and 100.3 feet wide. The Majestic is of 56,551 tons, 915.5 feet long and 100.1 feet wide and the Berengaria has a tonnage of 52,022, is 882.9 feet long and 98.3 feet wide.

Capacity 3,400 Passengers.

Other liners in the Southampton trade are the Aquitania and the Mauretania of the Cunard line and the Olympic and Homeric of the White Star line. These lines also have other important steamships in this trade.

The Leviathan has a capacity of 3,400 passengers and requires a crew of 1,102 men. There are 4,000 staterooms, with accommodations for 973 first class passengers. A special pier is being prepared for her in Hoboken.

Although the United States lines has 10 ships in operation in the transatlantic trade, covering Cherbourg, Bremen, Southampton, London and Queenstown, the placing of the Leviathan in the route selected is considered the most important move under the guidance of the shipping board. Among vessels in the transatlantic service are the George Washington, the President Harding and several others of the President series.

May Use Other Ships.

A committee is inspecting the Agamemnon and the Mount Vernon, also owned by the United States, to determine the advisability of reconditioning them for service, but officials of the shipping board indicated if they are reconditioned they probably will not be put in the trade with the Leviathan. There had been reports from England, that the shipping board was prepared either to recondition or purchase two additional ships to comprise a fleet of three for this trade, but shipping board officials denied this.

Important changes probably will have to be made at Southampton to provide docking space for the monster liner. Alterations of piers on account of her huge size were also necessary in Hoboken.

The Leviathan is being equipped with oil burning engines and the latest electrical devices. In speed, accommodations and all other requisites she is expected by the United States shipping men to hold her own in the Southampton trade.

ALASKA WANTS HER STATEHOOD

People of Territory Desire to Assist in Making Their Own Laws.

Statehood for that part of Alaska south of the Arctic circle and east of the 152nd meridan of longitude is advocated by Colonel William B. Greeley, chief forester of the United States, in a report to the secretary of agriculture, in which he says from the standpoint of national forest administration and development no happier step could be taken.

"It seems to be generally accepted that the territory as a whole is not ready for statehood," says Colonel Greeley, "but unquestionably that part east of the 152nd meridian and south of the Arctice circle nas the economic wealth and the stable, law-abiding population which, according to our historic policies and precedents, always have been recognized by congress as entitling continental territory to self government. It is becoming evident that the solution of the Alaska problem is local self-government. Apparently what the people want is not the power to run the government's business or property in Alaska, but power to run their own business. They want to make their own laws, levy their own taxes and spend their own public money just as people in the States do. In short, what Alaska wants is not that the Union should be ousted from the territory but that Alaska should be admitted to the Union."

The encouragement and assistance given by the department of agriculture, through the forest service and bureau of public roads, in building an export lumber trade, work going forward for establishment of the pulp and paper industry and the large expenditure on forest roads, together with a decentralized local administration, Colonel Greeley says, are contributing largely to the growth and prosperity of the territory.

Roads being constructed in the national forests of Alaska in cooperation with the bureau of public roads are proving a great factor in improving business and living conditions in southeastern Alaska.

NEW INVENTION HEATS HOME WITH AIR

The discovery of an amazing heating secret—by a St. Louis Heating Expert—is fast ending the days of enormous fuel bills and fear of coal shortages. Without changing a single part the wonderful invention easily sets in any stove, furnace or heater—and gives three times the heat of coal. A small amount of coal oil is used (5%) to burn 95% air. Can be instantly regulated as much or little heat as desired by simply turning valve. Absolutely safe—low priced—will last a lifetime. The cheapest fuel in the world. Banishes forever women's slavery to dirty coal, wood and ashes. Already over 100,000 housewives are using it. Special Low Price and 30-Day Free Trial Introductory Offer now being made. Write at once to Mr. Oliver, 2078-B Oliver Building, St. Louis, Mo., for full details and attractive Free Booklet. Live wire distributors interested in making $500 a month in spare or full time should ask for Sales Plan.

Latest Northcliffe Will Invalidated

The will of the late Lord Northcliffe, drawn up in July last in favor of his wife, was invalidated in favor of the will of 1919, which, after making provision for certain trusts, deeds and other matters, bequeaths all the publisher's personal effects to Lady Northcliffe and gives her an immediate legacy of £10,000.

The whole realized estate is divided into 100 equal parts, 71¾ of which are known as the residuary trust fund and the remainder as the legacy fund. Under the residuary fund Lady Northcliffe will receive 25 per cent of the total funds of the income annually during her widowhood. Eight per cent goes to Lord Northcliffe's mother, two per cent each to his three sisters and 4½ per cent is divided among three of his brothers, Vivian, St. John and Charles.

The Daily Mail says the aggregate value of the Northcliffe estate is probably about £5,000,000, on which the death duties total nearly £2,000,000.

In Holland and Belgium, it is believed that ill luck is sure to follow all through life any one that accidentally or otherwise kills a stork.

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED

Write me today and I will send you a free trial of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will prove it. Stops the itching and heals permanently. Send no money—just write me—that is all you have to do.

Dr. Cannaday, 2176 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

BRITISH LIMIT EMBASSY BOOZE

Poor Old Ministers Only Allowed 252 Gallons of Wine.

Foreign diplomats stationed in Washington may have to content themselves with rations of liquor. Highly suggestive information has recently come into the possession of the United States government, showing that there is a first-class precedent for restricting the quantity of alcoholic drink which foreign representatives may bring into the country duty-fee.

The precedent has been established by the British government and affects the diplomatic corps stationed in London.

Certain federal authorities are of the opinion that the British restrictive scheme offers an effective method of limiting "diplomatic liquor" in Washington to demonstrated personal needs, and even of restricting its importation to higher officials of embassies and legations.

Would End Bootlegging.

They believe that if the British system were introduced in Washington, "bootlegging diplomacy" would be effectually curtailed, if not entirely knocked out.

The British foreign office rule governing wines and spirits designed for consumption of diplomatic officials is as follows:

"As regards articles brought by a foreign diplomatic representative and his staff on first arrival in this country:

"As often as an ambassador, minister or charge d'affaires is accredited to this country by a foreign power, the commissioners of his majesty's treasury are apprised of such an appointment by a communication from the foreign office. Directions are thereupon given to the commissioners of customs to observe the usual respect in the examination of the baggage and effects of the new representative and of his suite, and such articles as are for his private use, and which personages of his rank may be supposed to require for domestic purposes, are passed duty free.

Only 250 Gallons.

But with respect to wine, spirits and cigars or tobacco, under the following limitations—namely, in the case of an ambassador, the quantity of wine is limited to one ton, or 252 gallons; in case of a minister or charge d'affaires, to half that quantity. The quantity of spirits is limited to 10 gallons, and the quantity of cigars or manufactured tobacco must not exceed five pounds in weight.

"Secretaries of embassy or legation and attaches are not allowed articles duty-free."

The information in official possession at Washington further sets forth that the amount of "diplomatic liquor" allowed to enter Great Britain duty-free is also restricted during diplomats' sojourn in London, as well as at the time of their first arrival on British soil.

VETERAN OF WAR HELD AS DODGER

In Rainbow Division When Call to Service Was Issued.

Ernest W. Brown, Macon, Ga., a veteran of no less than four major engagements in the World war, wondered what it was all about when he was arrested charged with being a draft evader.

Brown was called in July, 1917, but he wasn't exactly where he could hear the call. He was a member of the Rainbow division and at that time had other things on his mind.

He promptly told the detectives making the arrest he was well on his way to France when Crowder's clarion call sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Brown was released when Major-General David C. Shanks, commanding the Fourth Corps area, paroled him in custody of the Joseph Neel post, American legion, until a further investigation could be made.

At the same time, acting on information obtained from the same circular on which Brown was taken into custody, the local authorities arrested Jess Kennedy, a negro, as a draft evader.

The Negro advanced a "fair to middling" reason for not answering the call:

He has a wooden leg that he has had since 1909, he said.

ST. LOUIS PUPILS NEVER SAW A COW

Following suggestions that a cow and pig be placed in the municipal zoo, because many St. Louis children have never seen either, Superintendent of Instruction Maddox instituted a poll of sixth grade pupils. Recently he announced that 5,376 children questioned, 40 per cent never had seen a sheep, and 17 per cent never had looked upon a pig. Twelve children out of every hundred never had seen a cow.

The Latest Markets

A more cheerful feeling regarding foreign affairs, and a continuance of favorable industrial development in this country were the principal news factors to come onto the Stock Exchange during last week. But it cannot be said they increased to any great extent either the price of securities or the volume of dealings.

Prices at the end of the week were slightly higher than several days before, on the whole, and some commision houses say the public is taking more interest in investment stocks as a peaceful settlement of the Ruhr difficulties becomes more probable. Nevertheless dullness still remains the chief characteristic of the stock market.

The advance in sterling exchange following another step in the funding of the British debt to this country and the lessening fear of an Anglo-Turkish conflict, put a bit more optimism in the foreign situation. British finances are on a perfectly sound basis, but forecasts that England would benefit heavily because of the industrial check put on Germany by the French invasion have not yet been made good, save in isolated instances.

The flurry created by the heavy selling of Durant Motors on the New York curb had a minor effect on the Stock Exchange. Continental Motors and a few kindred issues were sold early in the week on the assumption that any difficulties encountered by Durant might be reflected in other motor issues. On the whole, however, the financial district was unruffled by the Durant Fisher Body incidents, which is another proof of the soundness of the underlying situation.

Railroad stocks were in greater favor last week than for some time, but the lack of steady buying kept prices from advancing in any spectacular manner. Petroleum stocks came in for increased attention, due to the steady advance in crude oil prices.

The steel business continues to expand, despite the hampering effect of labor shortage, lack of transport facilities and the shortage of raw material. There seems little cause for uneasiness in this great industry for the next eight or nine months.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on Owens Bottle common brought this stock into the foreground both in New York and Toledo. There was increased trading in the common stock on the New York exchange, but the steadiness of quotations would indicate that the dividend action was about what had been expected by holders of the stock in New York and elsewhere.

Quarterly report of the United States Steel corporation, which showed that the reserve fund had to be drawn on in order to pay dividend requirements, and drawing attention of the trade to the fact that the corporation fell short more than $10,000,000 of paying its dividends last year, was one item of domestic news which could hardly be called favorable. The fact that the steel shares, after a slight dip quickly rallied to previous levels, indicated that more weight is attached to prospects for 1923 than to last year's ups and downs.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.38. Corn, cash, 81c. Oats, cash, 49c. Barley, cash, 72c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 89c. Clover seed, cash, $13.30; Feb., $13.20; March, $13.20. Alsike, cash, $10.50; Feb., $10.50; March, $10.60. Timothy, cash, new $3.35; old, $3.50; March, $3.50.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.18; July, $1.13; Sept., $1.10. Corn, May, 74⅜c; July, 74½c; Sept., 74¼c. Oats, Mai, 44⅞c; July, 42⅞c; Sept., 41¾c. Rye, new, 87⅝c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 52c; solid pack, 51c; nut margarine, 24@24½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 28@29c; Michigan, 30c; York state, 30c; longhorn, 31½@32c.

Eggs—Storage, 32@34c! candled, 35c; selects, 42c.

Bacon—Fat, 15½c; lean, 25½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 21c; 8 to 10 lbs., 20c; 11 to 12 lbs., 17c; 12 to 15 lbs., 15c. Lard — 12½c. Hams—22c| Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 15@20c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 19@22c; Leghorn broilers, 15@17c; broilers, 20@22c; old roosters and stags, 12@13c; light hens, 13@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip, 10½c; cured hides, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 52@52½c; 1-lb. prints, 53@53½c; extra firsts, 51@51½c; firsts, 50@50½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 37c; extra firsts, 36c; Ohio firsts, 35c; western firsts, new cases, 35c. Oleomargarine—Nut oleo, 20c; high grade, made of animal oils, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 30@31c; brick, 26@27c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry — Live, heavy fowls, 25@26c; roosters, 14@15c; springers, fat, 24c; thin, 16@18c; ducks, 25c; geese, 15@20c. Rabbits—$3.00 a dozen. Sweet Potatoes —Delaware, 55@65c a hamper. Potatoes, Idaho russets, $3.00 a hundredweight; Red River Ohios, $1.25 a hundredweight; Idaho sacked russets, $2.00@2.20 a sack; sacked round whites, $1.65@2.15 a 150-pound sack.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 46½c; standards, 44c; extra firsts, 43½@45½c; firsts, 42@44½c; seconds, 41@41½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 8,760 cases; firsts, 32½c; ordinary firsts, 30@31c; miscellaneous, 31½@32c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 23@26c; springs, 22c; roosters, 15c. Potatoes very dull; receipts, 37 cars; total United States shipments, 629.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 8,447. Eggs, firm; receipts, 18,173; fresh gathered extra firsts, 46c; do., firsts, 34@35c; New Jersey hennery whites, uncandled extras, 45@48c; state, nearby and nearby hennery whites, firsts to extras, 41@45c; Pacific Coast white extras, 44@45c; firsts to extra firsts, 41@43c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 56,484 pounds. Live and dressed poultry steady and unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; heavies, $9.00; yorkers, $9.35; pigs, $9.35. Cattle, $10.00. Calves, $14.50. Lambs, $15.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; higher; heavies, $8.00@8.60; heavy yorkers and light yorkers, $9.30@9.45; pigs, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 240; steady; sheep, $9.00; lambs, $15.25. Calves — Receipts, 60; steady; top, $14.50.

Indianapolis — Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; steady to 10c lower; heavies, $8.10@8.25; lights, $8.65@8.80; top, $8.80; pigs, $8.00@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 150; steady; steers, $7.00@8.50; beef cows, $4.00@6.00; heifers, $4.50@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 150; steady; veals, $9.00@14.00. Sheep—Receipts, 50; steady; sheep nominal; lambs, $12.00@14.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 250; steady. Calves—Receipts, 225; steady, $4.00@14.50. Hogs — Receipts, 4,000; slow, steady to 15c lower; heavy, $8.50@8.80; mixed, $8.90@9.15; yorkers, light yorkers, $9.25; pigs, $9.00@9.25; roughs, $7.25; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; lambs 10c higher; yearlings, 50c higher; lambs, $8.00@15.35; yearlings, $8.00@13.50.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Department of Agriculture) — Cattle — Receipts 300; compared with week ago: beef steers, light yearling steers and heifers and beef cows, 25c to 50c lower; canners, 10c to 15c higher; bulls, 15c to 25c lower; light vealers, $1.00@1.50 lower; stocker and feeder steers, 50c lower; top steers for week, $10.00; bulks for week, steers, $7.25@8.75; light yearlings, $6.00@$7.50; cows, $4.25@5.50; canners, $2.60@2.75; bulls, $4.25@4.75. Hogs —Receipts, 5,500; unevenly 10@35c higher; medium weight and heavy hogs showing most advance; top, $8.70; bulk 130 to 190 pound averages, $8.50@8.65; 190 to 220-pound weights, $8.35@8.50; 230 pounds and up, $8.10@8.35; bulk desirable pigs, $7.75@8.25; packer sows, mostly $8.00; few, $8.25. Sheep—Receipts, 250; practically steady for week; cull and common ewes, 50c higher; top lambs for week, $14.75; fat ewes, top, $7.75; bulks for week: fat lambs, $14.50@14.75; clipped, $12.25; feeders, $14.00@14.25; fat yearlings, $12.35@12.50; fat wool wethers, $8.75; clipped, $7.50; fat handy weight ewes, $7.50@7.75; heavies, $5.50@6.00; cull and common ewes, $2.50@5.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 7,000; holdover, 13,505; closed active, weighty butchers strong; light and light butchers, 10c to 20c higher; bulk 150 to 200-pound averages, $8.40@8.50; top, $8.60; bulk 215 to 230-pound butchers, $8.15@8.30; bulk, 250 to 300-pound butchers, 8.00@8.05; weighty packing sows around $7.00; desirable 100 to 120-pound pigs, mostly $7.75@8.00; estimated holdover, 3,000; bulk of sales, $7.80@8.40; top, $8.60; heavy weight, hogs $7.65@8.05; medium weight, $7.95@8.40; light, $8.35@8.60; light light, $8.25@8.50; packing sows, smooth, $6.90@8.40; packing sows, rough, $6.75@7.00; killing pigs, $7.75@8.25. Cattle — Receipts, 500; compared week ago; beef steers, butcher she-stock, largely 25c lower; desirable light heifers off more in spots; extreme top beef steers, $11.00; train load yearlings, $10.75; common and medium grades, fat she-stock, canners and cutters about steady; bologna bulls, 35@50c lower; best light vealers, 25@50c off; lower grades light kind, 75c@$1.00 off; stockers and feeders weak to 40c lower; plain light stockers most declines; week's bulk prices; beef steers, $8.00@9.50; beef cows and heifers, $4.50@6.50; canners and cutters, $3.00@3.75; veal calves, $10.00@11.25; stockers and feeders, $6.40@7.75. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; mostly direct; compared week ago: fat wooled lambs, fed yearlings, wethers and fat sheep strong to 25c higher; shorn lambs steady; feeding and shearings lambs, $17.25; packer top, $15.10; closing bulk fat wooled lambs, $14.50@15.10; clipped kind, $12.00@12.50; all shorn up to $13.00; choice 95-pound fat yearling wethers, $12.75; heavy fat ewes, generally $5.50@6.50; lighter weights up to $8.00 paid for one load choice 114-pound ewes; week's extreme top, feeding and shearing lambs, $15.50.

BLIND YOUTH WINS UNIVERSITY HONORS

Blind since birth, George B. Weinmann, 23, has accomplished that which no student at Northwestern university with perfect eyesight has done—won two law school scholarships in the same year, it was announced recently.

"My mother is my eyes," he said. "She reads all my work to me and I brief the cases just as any other student does." He explained that he kept his notes on a slate and stylus in the raised dots of the Braille system—the language of the blind. His work is finished on a standard typewriter.

Silver-Tongued Orator Prays Arizona Desert May Be Regarded as the Playground of Angels

Tangible evidence that the art of oratory does not shrivel and die in the sage brush stretches of the great Southwest came to government officials in the form of a copy of the official prayer delivered at the inaugural ceramonies which inducted Governor W. P. Hunt into office at Phoenix recently.

The text of the prayer follows:

"O, thou eternal Jehovah, on this inaugural day, as this grand old Roman assumes the gubernatorial responsibilities of this great commonwealth, we stand as hopeful, happy expectants of better days for Arizona. We pray that he may have wisdom to steer the ship of state over the breakers of extravagance and the deep seas of indebtedness which now confront him.

An Arizona Elegy.

"During his tenure of office spare him the unjust, unreasonable criticism of disgruntled, mugwump Democrats, shrewd and designing Republican politicians, and sensational headlines of newspapers. Grant that he may have the support and cooperation of all sections, from every hilltop high and valley low, from desert waste and city full, from these rich and fertile valleys where the lowing herds come winding o'er the lea, and the plowman homeward plods his weary way, from the golden West, where the sun gilds the Western hills and the beautiful Colorado winds its way like a silver thread on its way to the ocean from the North, where the snow-capped mountains and waving pines kiss the skies and aurora borealis shines at midnight like the noonday sun; from the East, where the quivering glimmering rays of the coming sun prophesy the approach of coming day and the stars pour luster on the mountain slopes; from the sunny South, where the notes of the nightingale are more melodious than the lays and lutes of Olympus, and the song of the mocking bird sweeter than the sound of the dulcimer that is heard in the shadow of death.

Hark Ye, Angels.

"Grant, O Lord, that the banner of peace and prosperity may wave over Arizona until every state in the Union shall point with pride to this, the youngest, fairest daughter and brightest star that shines in the galaxy of states, and that Arizona may be regarded as the playground of the angels."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

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Be a Detective: excellent opportunity; good pay, travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City., Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Sell necessities like Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavors, Perfumes, Soaps and other products; used every day in the year; repeat over and over again. Every home a customer and a regular user. The smart and experienced agents handle this line, why not you? Write today for money-making plan; don't delay. Territory going fast. American Products Co., 7842 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford Auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

NOTICE

IF THIS SHOULD COME TO THE ATtention of John Reynolds, formerly of Kylertown, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, he is requested to communicate promptly with The County National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., Trust Department, as they have information of interest to him.

TOBACCO

TO INTRODUCE our old mellow and sweet flavored Kentucky smoking and chewing tobacco, we will sell you 10 lbs. very best 3-year-old mild smoking for $1.65; 10 lbs., very best Burley and Green River mixed for $2.00; 10 lbs. very best 3-year-old chewing for $3.25. A genuine $1.00 French briar pipe FREE with every order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money. Pay for tobacco and postage on delivery. Kentucky Tobacco Co., Box 601, Owensboro, Ky.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN, great opportunity for pushers to make big money selling oils and greases on liberal commission and bonus. Unlimited prospects for men who know how. Old company. Quality products. Attractive prices. Square deal. Write today to Dept. A-13 Manufacturers Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREES, greatly reduced prices. Direct to planters, no agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64 page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

PERSONAL

SIXTH and SEVENTH BOOK OF MOSES. Egyptian secrets. Black art, other rare books. Catalogue free. Star Book Co., 1 Camden, N. J.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—If you have a good farm for sale, suitable for general farming write me at once with description and lowest price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Ark.

FARM WANTED—Send description and price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FREE government land: 200,000 acres in Arkansas for homesteading; send 85c for guidebook and map. Farm-Home, Little Rock, Ark.

SISTERS SEIZED IN LOVE FRAUD

Aged Man Loses $50,000 Trying to Wed One, He Charges.

Charlotte Poillon and her sister, Mrs. Katherine P. Smith—known to the police for a decade or more as the Poillon sisters—were routed from their beds in a fashionable upper west side apartment in New York and arrested on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Charles H. Dusenburg, 73 years old, who says he was engaged to marry Katherine. Dusenburg said he sought the hand of Katherine, who is 51 years old and before she accepted, Charlotte told him she wanted proof of his ability to support her sister. Dusenburg thereupon produced stock certificates and bonds worth about $50,000. The sisters said they wanted to show them to their parents who lived upstate. Dusenburg consented and that was the last he saw of the certificates, he said.

Two Indicted.

After waiting a reasonable time, he told the district attorney's office about it, an indictment resulted and a bench warrant was issued.

The sisters came to New York 24 years ago from their native city of Troy and since then they have figured frequently in the news.

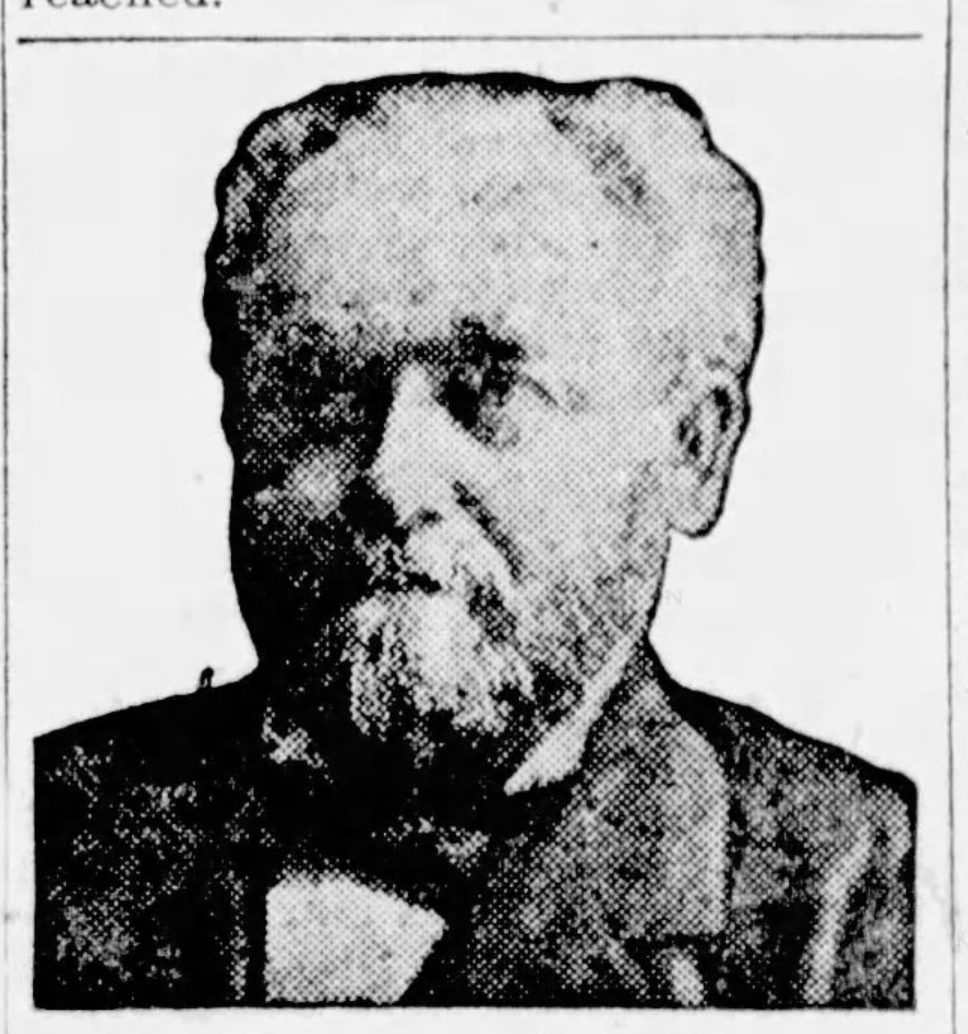
Katherine got the first notoriety by knocking out a man who had spoken to her without an introduction as she was walking in Central park. In 1903 Katherine brought suit for $250,000 against William Gould Brokaw alleging breach of promise to marry, but the case was settled for $17,000 before it went to a jury. Then she sued her lawyers, alleging they had taken too much of the settlement money. In 1913 they were sent to Blackwell's Island for three months for defrauding a hotel out of $30.

Helped Catch Gem Thief.

In 1915 they came into public notice again when it was found that the alleged German spy Raymond Ralph Swoboda, had lived in their apartment in Riverside Drive. In 1920 they aided detectives in trapping a man who was charged with being implicated in the theft of jewelry from Enrico Caruso's home and received part of the $10,000 reward for the recovery of the gems.

Keeping Odd Buttons

Keep odd buttons in glass bottles. No more hunting in the dark and dust. You can see the button for which you are searching and by shaking the bottle can bring it near to the top, where it can be easily reached.



A Successful Man

Among the notable professional men of this country who achieved great success along strictly legitimate lines was Dr. R. V. Pierce. Devoting his attention to the specialty of women's diseases, he became a recognized authority in that line.

Over fifty years ago this noted physician gave to the world a Prescription which has never been equaled for the weaknesses of women. Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found out what is naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all through treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakening pains, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it in both tablet and fluid form.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. Write for free medical advice.

—Advertisement.

Senate Confirms Three

The senate confirmed nominatio of Robert Woods Bliss of New York now third assistant secretary o state, to be minister to Sweden; J Butler Wright, Wyoming, to be thir assistant secretary of state, an Philip Elting of Kingston, Ne York, to be collector of customs fo the port of New York.

CRUEL PIL

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genu Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FR

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles,** and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper **—TO TRY FREE.** Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No knife, no pain no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by any one **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, **it costs you nothing.** You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **often controlled in a single day.** Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-6, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

—Advertisement.

FITS Epilepsy positively stopped AT ONCE by NEW DISCOVERY, or costs nothing. Why suffer? Write CEPHALECINE CO. 201 BEVERLY RD. 61-C, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Uric Acid

Conditions, represented by backache inflamed bladder and a general condition of lame, painful tired run down, nervous wretchedness, we will for 10 cts.—toward adv. expenses—mail one only 7 day $1 Internal and External Treatment. If not entirely satisfied of very great improvement we will return the 10 cts. and end the correspondence. FIDELITY FORMULA B CO., East Hampton, Conn.

Losing Weight?

If Stomach Is Gassy, Sour, Acid, With Belching, Heartburn and Pressure, Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Any number of thin people have great trouble with what they eat or drink and suffer with indigestion. The food does not seem to prepare itself to nourish the body. The stomach is in an acid condition and such people often complain of weakness, rheumatic pain, headache and a run down condition when what they need is the alkaline effect to overcome or neutralize this acid condition. A host of people have found that by chewing one or two of the large white tablets from a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets they get this alkaline effect, they then begin to pick up, take on firm flesh and eat whatever they like and feel fine. Get a 60 cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets of any druggist and note the splendid results after eating pie, cheese, sausage and all the other tasty foods. —Advertisement.

Terrors of R-U-P-T-U-R-E Wiped Away

Free Proof to Truss Wearers That Thousands Can Be Put On Road to Recovery Without Use of Cruel Truss That Tortures Body.

If you are ruptured and want to know about the SPONGE RUBBER RUPTURE PAD that has brought relief, given comfort to thousands of tortured truss wearers, and put them on the road to a natural recovery, you can get full information ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE or without the slightest obligation.

This is a FREE PROOF CAMPAIGN. It gives every reader of this message the opportunity to find out about the most wonderful rupture device in existence. Anyone who is ruptured and desires information about the great blessing that literally makes truss agonies fly away, completely banishes the terrible fears that usually go hand in hand with rupture, that gives the suffering ruptured mortal an honest chance to again live in perfect ease, ideal comfort, bodily freedom, and places them on the road to recovery should write to E. H. Scott, Hernia Expert, 569-M Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio. You will receive a free sample pad, and full particulars in a plain sealed envelope.

Don't neglect this opportunity, for if you want to know how others have been relieved and their rupture conquered without the knife or barbaric truss—take advantage of this generous offer while it's still good, and at this very moment while fresh in your mind.

LIMIT TO DOPE PRODUCTION IN WORLD URGED

Congressional Resolution Would Request Harding Ask Nations to Join Fight on Narcotics.

President Harding would be requested to urge a world-wide limitation of narcotics and habit forming drug production under a resolution introduced by Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee.

"It is the imperative duty of the United States to protect its people from the persistent ravages of habit forming drugs," the resolution said, "and effective control can only be had by limiting production."

Harding Given Free Hand.

The resolution did not suggest an international conference, but left to the discretion of the President the method of procedure. Under its terms, however, the President would be requested to report to congress within six months the result of his efforts.

Unlawful use in the United States of opium and its derivatives, including morphine and heroin, and of cocaine and other preparations made from cocoa leaves, the resolution said, "has wrought irreparable injury to health and morality," and caused "increased and spreading" death.

A special committe appointed by the secretary of the treasury in 1919 to investigate the drug traffic, the resolution said, was of the opinion that at that time there were one million addicts in the United States, ranging in age from 12 to 75 years.

But Small Amount Needed

Of the annual opium production of 1,500 tons, the resolution set forth, "less than 75 tons is required for medicinal and scientific purposes." The growth of coca leaves also was said to be greatly in excess of that required adequately to provide for the same purpose.

The resolution requests the President to urge upon the governments of Great Britain, Persia and Turkey the immediate necessity of limiting growth of the poppy and the production of opium and its derivatives, exclusively to the amount actually required for strictly medical and scientific purposes. It also requests him to urge upon the governments of Peru, Bolivia and The Netherlands the necessity of limiting the production of coca leaves.

SLIGHT DROP NOTED IN SOFT COAL PRICE

Bituminous coal prices which have shown a strong advance in recent weeks are turning downward, compilations given out by R. Wadleigh, federal fuel distributor, show. During the week ending Jan. 22, available statistics indicate the average price of the products at the mines was $4.33 a ton, as compared with $4.42 the previous week, and $4.54, the average price reported for the week ending Jan. 8.

The drop, Wadleigh said, is considered in trade circles to be due to the vanishing of fear of a possible strike in the coal fields, mild weather and better transportation conditions.

Blackheaded Pimples Quit With S. S. S.

Why? Pimple-Poison Goes When Red-Blood-Cells Increase! S. S. S. Builds These Red-Blood Cells.

You can be sure of this, nature has no substitute for red-blood-cells. Pimple-poison can't live in the red rivers of your blood as long as there are enough rich red-blood-cells in it. More red-blood-cells! That is what you need when you see pimples staring at you in the mirror. Blackheaded pimples are worse! Eczema is worse yet! You can try everything under the sun,—you'll find only one answer, more cell-power in your blood! The tremendous results produced by an increase in red-blood-cells is one of the A. B. C.'s of medical science. Red-cells mean clear-pure rich blood. They mean clear, ruddy, lovable complexions. They mean nerve power, because all your nerves are fed by your blood. They mean freedom forever from pimples, from the blackhead pest, from boils, from eczema and skin eruptions, from rheumatism impurities, from that tired, exhausted, run-down feeling. Red-blood-cells are the most important thing in the world to each of us. S. S. S. will build them for you. S. S. S. has been known since 1826, as one of the greatest blood-builders, blood-cleansers and system strengtheners ever produced. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size bottle is the more economical.

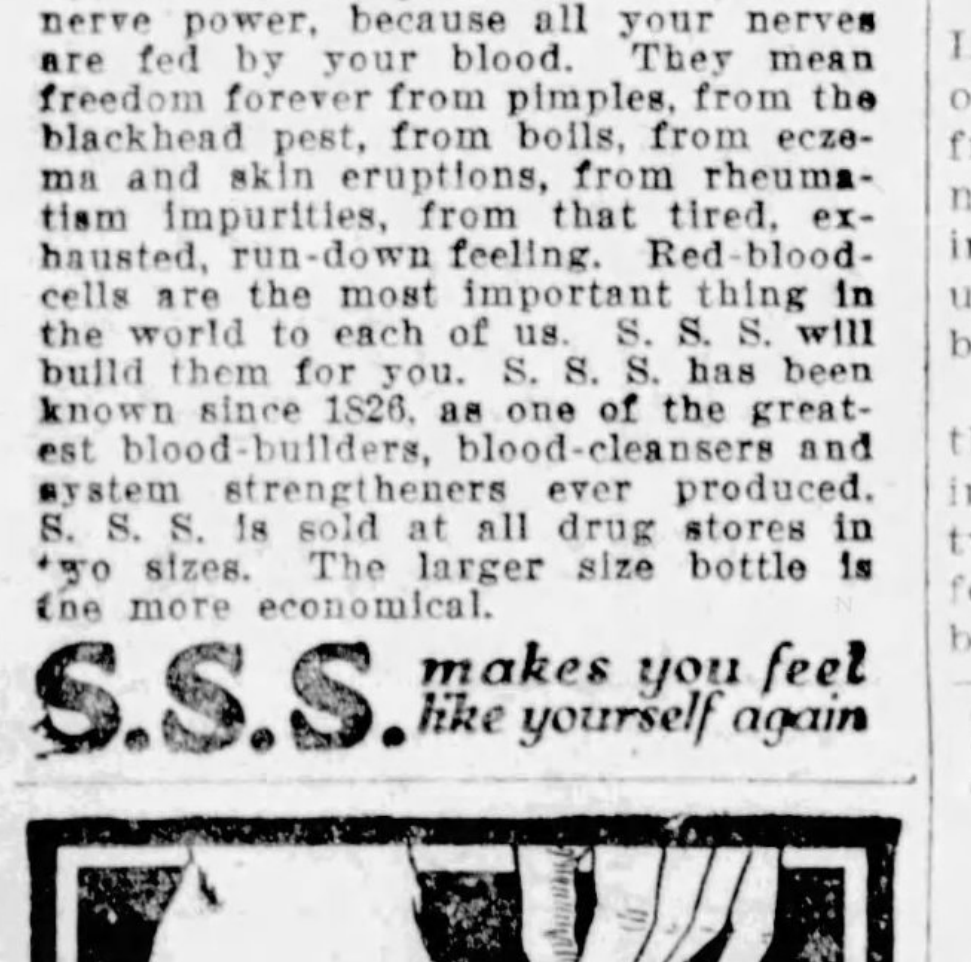
S.S.S. *makes you feel like yourself again*

The shame of a blemished face!

Crippled by Corns? Use "Gets-It"

World's Greatest Corn Harvester

Everybody, everywhere needs to know what millions of folks have already learned about "Gets-It," the guaranteed painless corn and callous remover. Any corn, no matter how deep rooted, departs quickly when "Gets-It" arrives. Wonderfully simple, yet simply wonderful, because all soreness stops with the first application. Get rid of your corn and wear shoes that fit. Costs but a trifle—everywhere; nothing at all if it fails. E. Lawrence & Co., Mfr., Chicago.



Widow of Congressman Elected to House

Mrs Mae Nolan and daughter Corlis

—Pacific and Atlantic Photos.

Mrs. Mae Ella Nolan, widow of Representative John Nolan, was elected at a special election to fill Nolan's expiring term and the full term to which he recently had been elected. Mrs. Nolan won the special election for congress by 2,371 votes, and is the first congresswoman from California. Mrs. Nolan won over six male competitors.

MANY ARMY AND NAVY AIRMEN FLY AWAY, NEVER TO RETURN

The probable death of the lost aviators, Colonel F. C. Marshall and Lieutenant C. L. Weber, who disappeared Dec. 7 while on a cross-country flight from San Diego to Tucson, Arizona, recalls similar plights that have befallen other army and navy fliers and the searches that were made for them.

While army officials have long given up hope that the fliers would be found alive, the belief is still faintly adhered to that their bodies and the wreck of their plane may be recovered eventually.

Hope that the officers could have been rescued by Indians has been abandoned because the region is sparsely inhabited and any Indians who might have found them would certainly have made their presence known long since. For many days a fleet of planes scoured the region, flying as low and as far as was compatible with safety, but no trace of the lost officers was discovered. The report that their charred bodies were seen lying in a gorge near the Papago Indian reservation, near the border line, was found incorrect by troops of cavalry that aided in the search.

Disappearance Recalled.

The loss of the two officers and the long search for them recalled to navy aviators the loss in March, 1921, of five men from the Pensacola air station who set out on a training flight in a free balloon. Quartermaster G. K. Wilkinson was pilot and had with him four enlisted flying students. While there was no storm in the vicinity at the time and weather conditions were comparatively good, neither the balloon nor its passengers were ever seen again. It was first feared they had been blown out to sea and a squadron of seaplanes and several dirigibles, aided by a fleet of vessels scoured the nearby waters for miles without discovering a trace.

Then trappers in the everglades reported hearing voices in the swamps at night and the searching airships made flights for days over them but if that region held the secret of the tragedy it refused to deliver it, despite a second report of voices heard there. For weeks the search was continued, but no trace ever was found. Months afterward, what was believed to be the remains of a wicker balloon basket was sighted far at sea, and it was finally believed that the fate of the fliers had been met there.

Investigators are even yet trying to clear the identity of the man whose bones were found in the Everglades recently, with evidences indicating he may have been an army flier. No clue has been found, however, and army records show no flier lost there who was not recovered.

Lost in Balloon.

Captain C. W. Dannman and Lieut. E. J. Verhuyden were two other fliers who lost their lives in a free balloon. They started in the national balloon race from St. Louis, in 1919, and were not heard from until their bodies were washed up by the waters of Lake Huron.

While many other fliers of both the army and navy have been "lost" in various sections of the country for two or three day stretches, all were found, and aviators declare the number of men actually lost is very small compared with the increasing amount of flying. Records of the army air service show more such accidents than do those of the navy, but this, it is pointed out, is the result of the fact that army fliers have to cover incredibly bad flying country, mountains and desert, while navy flying, for the most part, is confined to the coasts where succor generally is near. Most of the army's losses of that sort have occurred in the desert sections of the southwest, where the officers are employed in the border patrol.

The most tragic of these occurrences in army record was the loss of Lieutenants F. B. Waterhouse and C. H. Connolly, who lost their way in a rainstorm while on patrol and were forced to land far south in southern California on the shores of the gulf. For 19 days they were without food and constantly growing weaker, then, when finally aided by two Mexican fishermen, they were taken almost within sight of food and friends and brutally murdered and robbed. At one time, one of the fleet of rescue planes came as close as 60 miles to where the plane had landed.

Murdered by Bandits.

On another occasion, Lieutenants Davis and Peterson were lost in the desert along the Rio Grande, and although they declared they had not been in Mexico territory, they were captured by Mexican bandits almost in sight of aid, and held for ransom for some days. They were forced to undergo many privations and were about to be killed when the ransom was paid.

Lieut. Alexander Pearson, who achieved fame in transcontinental flights and racing records, was forced down in Mexican territory, and while he was making his way back to civilization on foot, the fleet of searchers had finally given him up as lost. He found a dilapidated raft on the river, however, and drifted his way home. The remarkable incident in connection with his flight was that four months later, his plane was found in the ravine where it had fallen, a new engine was installed there, and the plane successfully flown back.

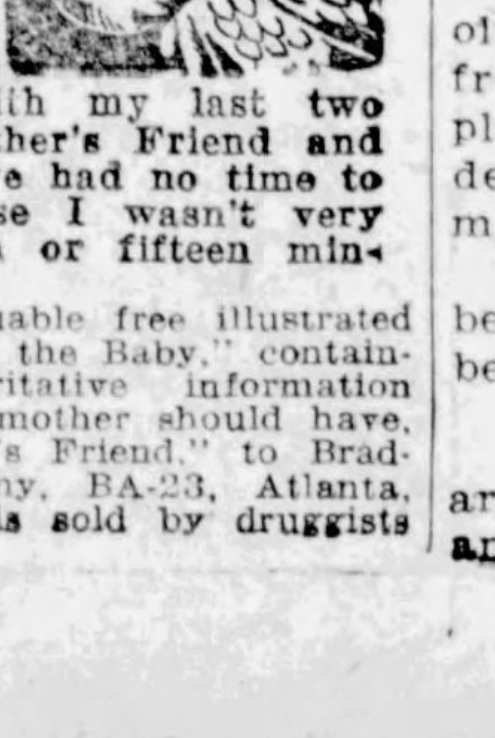
The disappearance of a navy balloon from Rockaway Station, Long Island, with a crew of three officers, Lieutenants Hinton, Kloor and Farrell, who finally landed in a blizzard far north in Canada, near Hudson Bay, in the Winter of two years ago, was among the most spectacular adventures that have ever befallen American aviators in peace time. After starting from Rockaway for a short flight, they disappeared and no efforts could locate them through a search of weeks. They had little provision for a long flight and their lives were given up. Then came word that they had landed in a dense forest, had wandered four days and finally arrived at a distant trading post, far from railroads and even the telegraph. They were returned to civilization by dog sledge, but their adventure was almost their last, for the exposure to the intense cold, lack of food and heavy snow had about exhausted them when rescue came, just as they were sinking from weakness.

Mother-To-Be, Read This—

Here is a wonderful message to all expectant mothers. When the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

Note: Write for valuable free illustrated book, "Motherhood and the Baby," containing important authoritative information which every expectant mother should have, and all about "Mother's Friend," to Bradfield Regulator Company, BA-23, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend is sold by druggists everywhere.



SHIPYARD LAND INTERESTS FORD

Hog Island Property Is Inspected by Son of Flivver King.

Shipping board officials have revealed that Edsel Ford, son of the Detroit automobile manufacturer, inspected the ship yards at Hog Island, Pa., which have been offered for sale by the government, and showed interest as a prospective purchaser of part of the 950-acre project. Ford was said to have indicated interest in a 50-acre tract.

The shipping board recently sent out letters of inquiry to business and industrial interests asking for proposals from those who might be interested in the Hog Island yards. One of these, it was said, was sent to Ford, who arrived at Hog Island soon afterwards and personally inspected the property.

The land and permanent improvements made by the government during the war cost about $15,000,000. The property today, in the opinion of shipping board officials, has increased in value and they said they expected to receive more than the ground and improvements cost originally. It was made clear, in this connection that the $15,000,000 figure did not include the cost of the ship ways and other expensive construction work which the government laid down on a most extensive scale during the war.

BORAH AGAIN ASKS PARLEY

Economic Conference Plan Given Senate; Harding Still Opposes It.

Senator Borah's proposal for a world economic conference and further reduction of land and sea armaments was laid before the senate for the second time last week by the reintroduction of the senator's resolution asking the President to call such a conference.

The resolution is almost identical with the one offered by Senator Borah several weeks ago as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill.

It was later withdrawn by him under pressure from administration leaders.

It requests the President to invite representatives of such governments as he may deem necessary to discuss economic problems involving restoration of trade and business and the limitation of armaments.

Senator Borah introduced the resolution in disregard of intimations from administration sources that the plan is not acceptable to the President and is not likely to receive majority support in the senate.

In view of this attitude it is not believed the proposal will ever get beyond the talking stage.

Many full grown Japanese crabs are as big around as a bushel basket and weigh more than 30 pounds.

RECORD IMPORT REVENUE SEEN

Duties for Year Ending With June to Exceed $480,000,000.

Customs official have estimated that duties collected on imports will exceed $480,000,000 in the current fiscal year ending June 30, which would establish a new record for government revenue from that source.

The estimate attracted much attention in official circles, since the new tariff law will affect the collections for nine months of the period. The first three months' collections were made under the tariff act of 1913, but receipts in October, November and December, under the higher schedules of the new law, revealed an upward tendency with indications pointing toward a progressive increase in collections in January.

Receipts for 29 days of January, already received by the treasury, totalled $43,309,000, and it was officially predicted that the month's would exceed $46,000,000. This amount is greater than was collected in any month in 1922 except September, when importers made a vigorous effort to get shipments into the United States before the higher duties of the new law became effective.

Receipts from tariff duties by months since the fiscal year began were reported as follows: July, $37,491,590; August, $39,012,098; September, $53,135,385; October, $39,206,393; November, $41,647,032, and December $37,502,446 with indications of $46,314,000 in January.

POINCARE SAYS RUHR IS POOR MILITARY BASE

French Industrialists Are Ready for Endurance Test With Balky Germans in District.

Premier Poincare received the American correspondents at the Quai d'Orsay and made a statement of his position in response to what he considers anti-French propaganda in the United States apropos of the Ruhr.

Later he received the Italian, British and French writers. Following the press conferences there was a council with the war minister and Marshal Foch to discuss what was termed "the black situation in Turkey and Memel."

Russia, Turkey Menaces.

The premier was his usual calm, collected self, his sangfroid never deserting him even in the most difficult situation. His attitude was that the Ruhr is tranquil for the moment and that the Turkish and Russian developments are of greater and more immediate menace. To the Americans he said:

"You may state it has never been the intention of the French government nor of the French premier that we remain in the Ruhr. We will remain only until we are paid—that is until we secure our reparations guarantees. We will do exactly what the Germans did to us after war of 1870. They remained until the last cent was paid. I know it well, for they were in my father's house.

No Good Army Point.

"Anyhow the Ruhr is not good for us militarily. Occupation of the left bank of the Rhine gives us a natural defense but if the Germans become aggressive our occupation of the Ruhr might become such a menace that we might retire in order to strike elsewhere. Permanent occupation would be an impossible charge upon France."

Beyond this the premier declined to be directly quoted. He admitted that French blast furnaces in Lorraine were closing down on account of lack of coke and that more were likely to close, but he declared he had personally seen all the owners and found them in unanimous agreement that France could get on without coke for an indefinite period.

The premier said he could not consider the sale of coal by English private concerns to the Germans as anything unfriendly.

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Mileage Books Coming Back

Railroads were ordered by the interstate commerce commission to resume the practice of selling interchangeable mileage books good for 2,500 miles of travel at reductions of 20 per cent from the regular passenger rates. Sale of the books must begin March 15, the commission decided.

New Canadian Premier

Premier Drury.

INTL

This is the latest photograph of Premier Drury of Ontario, Can., who made his first public appearance before the Canadian parliament Jan. 31.

MELLON FIGHTS GERMAN CREDIT

Treasury Chief Says U. S. Has No Fund to Lend Hungry Nation.

Secretary Mellon in a letter to Chairman McCumber of the senate finance committee expressed his opposition to the Bursum bill to establish a billion dollars credit for the German government to buy foodstuffs in the United States.

He declared that it was in contravention of the treasury department's policy "that foreign governments desiring to find finance in the United States should appeal to the investing public and not seek government aid."

Mellon said he knew of "no reason for taking any more favorable position with respect to the German government than toward foreign governments associated with us in the late war."

"The United States treasury, moreover, has no funds available for loans to foreign governments," the treasury secretary added, "and if such a bill as this were passed would have to find the funds by new borrowings or additional taxation of the American people, either of which would be out of the question for such a purpose as this, for the government's borrowings already are too heavy and existing taxes are too high for the good of agriculture, business and industry."

The secretary's letter was presented at initial hearings on the bill by a finance subcommittee, headed by Senator Sutherland, Republican, West Virginia.

FLIER IN COLD LOSES SENSES

Drop of Four Miles Began in Altitude Registering 20 Below Zero.

Unconscious because of the severe cold, First Lieutenant James D. Summers, pilot of the first pursuit group at Selfridge field, fell from an altitude of 19,000 feet to within 400 feet of the ground at Mt. Clemens, Mich., a drop of nearly four miles, before he recovered his senses, righted his plane and made a safe landing.

Summers had been ordered to take part in maneuvers by Brigadier General William G. Mitchell. With several other aviators he mounted to a height of 19,000 feet, when thermometers on the planes registered 20 degrees below zero.

Nerve Centers Frozen.

Summers was but half conscious when other aviators reached him after his descent. Examining physicians announced that nerve centers above both his eyes had been frozen, causing temporary blindness, and that unconsciousness probably followed in a few seconds. He practically had recovered Monday, it was announced.

Describing his experiences, Lieutenant Summers said:

"At 19,000 feet my motor was running smoothly but the cold seemed to chill me. I was making about 175 miles an hour. Suddenly everything began to get hazy and I started to work the controls. Then everything went black. When I revived I was dropping rapidly and was about 400 feet above the earth. Somehow, I don't know how, I got my ship under control and made a safe landing."

Thought Impossible.

Other aviators with the group in which Lieutenant Summers was flying also were unable to account for the sudden righting of the plane, having considered it impossible to make a safe landing from such a low altitude. The fliers had followed Lieutenant Summers' plane in its descent, expecting to see it crash, but instead they saw it miraculously righted and safely brought to earth. That it had not righted itself was shown, the aviators declare, by the fact Lieutenant Summers found it out of control and careening when he regained consciousness.

STILL THEY MIGHT BE TRYING A JOKE

Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana is wondering if someone is trying to play a joke on him. He received in his mail an offer from a company in Newark, N. J., to sell one or all of 134 copper and aluminum stills for the making of moonshine liquor. The capacity of the stills as advertised ranged from 40 to 200 gallons and the price varied from $110 to $785.

The letter closed with the expression, "Trusting that we have your valued order."

Cuticura Does So M For Hair And Skin

For promoting and maintai beauty of skin and hair Cuti Soap and Ointment are unexc Cuticura Talcum is an ideal pow refreshing and cooling to the delicate skins.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticu oratories, Dept. 35F, Malden 45, Mass." Sold where. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talc Cuticura Soap shaves without

SAYS BROOKHA RIVALS LENI

Lenroot Attacks Sena on Legislation for F Credits.

Senator Brookhart, Repub Iowa, was accused in the senat week by Senator Lenroot, Re can, Wisconsin, of advocating credits and other legislation to the Soviet policies of Lenin Trotzky.

Attacking the plan of Se Brookhart for co-operation with farmer management, Se Lenroot said in a speech on the root-Anderson farm credit bill, the aims and purposes of Se Brookhart "are the same as tho Lenine and Trotzky in Soviet sia."

"I challenge the senator to the distinction in his program," Senator Lenroot.

In a recent New York speech added, Senator Brookhart had cated a plan for prohibition of terstate commerce, except under eral charter and under the R dale Co-operative system. N could engage in commerce that plan Senator Lenroot said less they belonged to a produc consumers' association.

"Why, Lenine himself," con the Wisconsin senator, "would think of advocating such a pr tion."

Senator Lenroot suggested that Senator Brookhart had advocating "special privileges" farmers, and sought to create tical issues.

Senator Brookhart, replying exception to Lenroot's assertion the constitution prohibited le tion such as that advocated i New York speech.

Why TRY to Treat Piles from the Outside?

You Can Not *Possibly* Reach the Real Trouble With Ointments, Salve Dilators or Other Local Treatments—They May Ease for the Moment, But Can Never Heal Where They Can Never Reach.

Don't Submit to an Operation— Until You Have Tried Our Easy and Sensible Treatment

No matter how severe your case may be, or of how long standing. The old, stubborn cases, that are supposed to be "incurable" are the very ones we like best to write to us—for we can nearly always count upon those people to be our best friends and boosters after this treatment has made them well.

Neither does it matter where you live nor what your occupation may be—we are as near to you as your mail box, and if you are troubled with piles, this method will give you quick relief and within a short time you will have joined the ranks of the thousands who write us that they feel themselves to be permanently cured.

We want you to understand that the Page Method is DIFFERENT from all others and that it is the ONE MOST RELIABLE and SUREST remedy for the home treatment of piles. Send the coupon NOW while you have the matter in mind and this offer before you.

Don't let anyone persuade you to submit to an operation until you have at least given this internal method a trial and a chance to cure you. A few days' delay will not make your case much harder for the surgeon, and you may not need him at all.

We Can *Prove* Every Statemen That We Make

There is only one sensible, sure and Safe way to treat piles prevent them from coming back every few weeks to annoy and you again. This is by permanently healing them with the Page *ternal* Treatment. While the Page treatment includes both ointment and bowel regulator, we tell you frankly and honest our directions that these will give but temporary relief— But *Permanent* Benefit will come from the Page Pile Tablet. is a very pleasant tasting tablet and you will enjoy chewing or two after meals. This System for the Cure of Piles has sold for More Than a Quarter of a Century and is endorsed Thousands of Letters Reporting the Cure of cases that seem beyond hope of relief:

Just Chew This Pleasant Tablet

Money Can Not Buy Many Pleasures for the Man or Woman Suffering from Piles.

There are times when the Certain Relief Afforded by the PAGE PILE TREATMENT Is Worth All the Money In A Bank.

Let Us Send You a Trial Package Absolutely Free Just Send Us Your Address and Name on the Coupon

This method of treating Pi from the INSIDE instead of OUTSIDE, is not a new idea something that has not been giv a thorough test. We quote bel a letter received from a patie who suffered from piles for years before trying our method treatment.

The one BIG recommendati of this method of treatment the PERMANENCY of the bene fits derived.

Don't put off the matter sending the Coupon, for it w be much better to have this s relief right at hand the next ti your piles bother you than hunt around for our address a then wait two or three days for t package to reach you. So send yo name and address NOW, to E. Page Co., 434-J Page Bldg. Ma shall, Mich.

Had Both Protruding and Bleeding Piles

Mr. E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I am glad to say your medicine has helped me and the last package has cured me. I have been two months without any medicine and have done a lot of hard work since. It is a wonderful remedy. When I sent for the first treatment I was not able to be on my feet and suffered terribly. It was the protruding and bleeding Piles together. At night I could not rest and I had given up to have an operation; but read of this remedy and so I gave it a trial. It has saved me from a lot of suffering and also many dollars. I can't say enough to praise the Page Pile Method. I am glad there is a remedy for piles as I do not think much of these operations. I am feeling fine and glad I found out about your wonderful medicine. Will always recommend it.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. NINA YOUNGBLOOD.
Box 183, Sparta, Mich.

Bleeding Piles for Six Years.

"Your Pile Tablets are surely wonderful. I was troubled with bleeding piles, off and on, for six years; couldn't get anything to cure them until I read your ad in the daily paper. The sample must have cured me—I haven't been bothered since."

Yours truly,
MRS. M. J. MANBECK.
R. R. 2, Box 96,
San Bernardino, Calif.

Case of Long Standing

E. R. Page Co., Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Mrs. Vincent can't thank you enough, for you have got the very medicine to cure Piles. Mrs. Vincent has had bleeding piles for 40 years. I am glad we saw your ad and got the medicine, for it is a sure cure when it will cure a case like my wife had.

Gratefully,
M. J. VINCENT.
1140 Drake St.,
Madison, Wis.

Something Wonderful

E. R. Page Co., Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen:—I received your sample of the Pile remedy and was very well satisfied with it. But as my brother had some of your remedy he let me use it so I did not have to send for any. Your remedy has cured me of my piles. It sure something wonderful. I also tha you for the sample. Your reme helped me and I will advertise it a very wonderful remedy.

Yours truly,
LOUISE ZISHKA
Lakefield, Minn.

Coupon for Free Proof Packag

E. R. Page Co.,
434-J Page Bldg., Marshall Mich.

Without any cost or obligation on my part, please send me a trial package of your Combination Treatment for Piles.

Name ....

Address ....

Town .... State..................